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FOREIGN MINISTRY RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

PY040215 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to Cuba Rafael Vasquez has returned to this country. As LA NACION reported in advance, Ambassador Vasquez has been recalled by San Martin Palace but no reason was given for doing so. Diplomatic sources are saying that very likely our ambassador to Havana will stay here for quite a while because of Cuba's attitude in recalling its ambassador early last year. The same diplomatic sources noted that Argentina might thus apply the principle of reciprocity by which diplomatic relations are usually ruled.

PARTIES, LABOR UNIONS ON ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS

PY032213 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- A national work stoppage as culmination to a number of meetings and protest marches is expected to be recommended by the multiparty movement, the largest political coalition in the country and labor unions, as part of a joint plan to urge the restoration of democracy in Argentina. This plan will be the main subject of discussions tomorrow at the headquarters of the Radical Party in Buenos Aires. The main course of action to be followed has been approved by the leaders of the five main political parties involved in the movement. However, the leaders of the labor groups have not yet come to a decision as to what action to take in the near future.

During the past few days there have been several meetings between members of the multiparty movement and leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), and the Inter-Sectorial CNT-20 to exchange ideas and opinions concerning the next course of action. Justicialist sectors linked to the CNT-20 are in favor of staging nationwide work stoppages lasting 5 or 10 minutes. Leaders of regional sectors of the CGT are in favor of staging a mass rally in front of Government House at Plaza de Mayo, and similar rallies in all the provinces. The top echelon of the CGT will meet to examine the matter on Friday, 1 day after the five political leaders hold their meeting.

Radical Party leaders Luis Leon and Raul Alfonsin have stated they are in favor of staging public rallies and silent marches as a prior step to declaring nationwide work stoppages. This idea is also favored by the "humanism and liberation" sector of the Christian Democrat Party. The national board of the party met last night to discuss the matter and decide what their attitude will be at the multiparty meeting.

The Intransigent Party does not discard the idea of a national work stoppage, although it insists that prior to any strike movement there should be a series of massive public rallies. The Developmentists say they will give their support to all forms of protest, rallies, and work stoppages.

JUNTA CUTS MILITARY BUDGET BY 10 PERCENT

PY031500 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1924 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- It has been officially reported that the Argentine military junta decided today to reduce the military budget for this year by 10 percent in comparison with that of last year. The decision, made during a 4-hour meeting held this morning at the army headquarters building by the chiefs of the three armed forces, is in accordance with the guidelines on reducing public expenditures which have been given by the national executive branch, the official report added. The determination to reduce the military budget has been studied by the highest organ of the military government since Tuesday. At the end of a new meeting held today, a communique was released by the junta announcing the 10-percent reduction. The official report did not say whether any other subjects had been studied during the meeting.

COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

PY301627 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1515 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (NA) -- Court sources have reported that Federal Judge Eduardo Francisco Marquardt stated today that law No 21,323 which suspended political activities is still fully in force and in compliance with it he sentenced to preventive custody a member of the Communist Party who was arrested for carrying out political activities. The communist who was sentenced to preventive custody has been identified as Carlos Enrique Taboada, who stated that he is a member and a "sympathizer" of the Communist Party.

Taboada was arrested on 16 January by police of the 25th police precinct at the intersection of Maalabia and Nicaragua Streets when he was requested to show his identification papers. At that time Taboada was with a young lady who was carrying in her handbag blank forms for identity cards of the Communist Youth Federation, 11 issues of the magazine AQUI Y AHORA and several leftist pamphlets. During questioning Taboada noted that he was carrying out political activity at the request of another Communist Party member and that he was selling or distributing the magazine among his friends.

In view of this, Judge Marquardt sentenced Taboada to preventive custody in compliance with the provisions in law No 21,323 regarding political activity. Marquardt did not make any statement about whether the law was in force or void due to lack of use. He merely applied it in compliance with the provisions of article No 366 of the legal process code on preventive custody.

WORKERS OPPOSE DENATIONALIZATION OF ECONOMY

PY312158 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Oil workers and light and power workers energetically charged the government yesterday with violating national patrimony in its efforts to denationalize the economy. Argentine oil workers unions, in a collective statement signed by 30 local secretary generals, warned of "the risks involved" in making "substantial modifications to the laws governing the subsoil of our fatherland."

The statement identified state-owned companies as "the property of the people, and only the people," and added that possible sales of state enterprises would be "null and void without the consent of the national congress." The oil workers judged that the denationalization of the State Oil Company (YPF) would be a "euphemism" because there is not enough capital in the country to buy a business as large (as YPF)." If YPF were sold, the oil workers predicted, "it would become the property of the multinationals."

Meanwhile, the Luz y Fuerza [Light and Power] Union called the planned denationalization of Hidronor, the hydroelectric company, "a real rip-off" and "injurious to national interests."

In a declaration released yesterday, the Luz y Fuerza Union complained that the current government's economic policies would "reverse in an instant the inalienable rights maintained for over half a century by distinguished citizens who fought...to eradicate the multinational corporations from the country's energy market."

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO UK OVER ISSUANCE OF STAMPS

PY021757 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1538 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today delivered a note of protest to the British Embassy upon learning that Great Britain will issue stamps with the inscription "Falkland Islands," the name given by Great Britain to the Islas Malvinas which it currently occupies and over which Argentina claims sovereignty. The note was dispatched to the Brtish Embassy after the Argentine authorities were informed of the forthcoming issuance, on 1 July, of the stamps with the mentioned inscription. These stamps will go into circulation to commemorate the 21st birthday of the Princess of Wales, Diana Spencer Windsor.

PRESIDENT AGAIN DENIES RESIGNATION RUMORS

FY031503 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, has reaffirmed his firm decision to seek the welfare, progress and social peace of the Bolivian people and he also denied press reports that referred to an alleged decision of his to resign the presidency. Torrelio had a chat with the journalists accredited to Government House in order to deny that report which had originated abroad last week. The report was also denied by the Information Ministry through a communique released to the press on Saturday.

In his chat with the press the chief of state also referred to the state of the [name indistinct] case, which is now in the hands of the courts, and he said that the respective file and documents have been submitted to the Supreme Court by the prosecutor's office in La Paz. The Supreme Court will make known its verdict in accordance with legal procedures. As you know, these documents were submitted to the attorney general's office by the office of the comptroller general and they have now been submitted to the Supreme Court in Sucre, the chief of state told the journalists.

He also stated that his government has not left in abeyance the problems that are being faced by Oruro Department, because it is a question of a district that is a part of the national territory and as such its needs are looked after.

Referring to the press reports about an alleged decision of his to resign the presidency, he stated:

[Begin Torrelio recording] It is my desire to publicly deny those tendentious rumors that are circulating to the effect that General Torrelio would resign from the presidency. I must tell you that I took charge of the presidency at a very critical time, at a time when the country was experiencing a very critical time in its economic sector, a situation we are still experiencing. The Bolivian people must be aware that even though I assumed power at a critical time, I will lead this country seeking the welfare, the progress and social peace of all Bolivians. [end recording]

PAPER ON NORMALIZING LABOR, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

FY031624 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Grassroots Committees"]

[Text] There is a general desire that labor and political activities be normalized within the shortest possible time. An important step toward this objective was made last month when, with the mediation of the church, government authorities and representatives of the workers reached an agreement regarding the functioning of unions. It was just a question of truly implementing a right that is universally acknowledged, although in some parts it is more a question of theoretical announcements than reality.

We must start with the principle that we are in such a situation that it is fundamental that we not create more problems but instead seek solutions to existing problems and project these solutions for future emerging problems. Therefore, neither the authorities nor the workers have to bow to practices that do not acknowledge the agreement to which we have referred. Its written word and mainly its spiritual content have to be respected. Of course, if some disagreement arises between the norms that have recently been approved by the government and the agreement when the time comes to implement the overall schedule, then the agreement has priority. If this is to be so, then the need to maintain the government's prestige, which has especially been demonstrated through its complying with its commitments, must be thought about.

This is the first observation. But there are another two which must also be noted.

On the one hand, there is the sincere and constructive attitude that needs to be exhibited by the workers and those who intend to become their leaders. This call is superfluous in the case of the old and traditional unions when it is a question of respecting their members, such as the unions of miners, factory workers and bank employees, and so forth, where it is the norm that the desires of the rank and file be acknowledged and respected. But there are leaders, backed by very small groups, who seek posts through tortuous methods. We are not referring to possibilities, but to reality because concrete charges have been made regarding irregular nominations. This must not be tolerated because there is the question of the prestige of the workers and their organization. When the workers and their organizations lose their prestige and they become centers of interminable polemics, the possibility of an intervention is not far off and this, as we know, usually affects all union organizations. Workers and authorities must cooperate so that the desires of the workers and the employees are not twisted. Those who act in bad faith, knowingly or not, act as provocateurs, as enemies of the unions and as persons who, in reaching for a little fame, are capable of putting an entire system in danger. On the other hand, it is notable that little or nothing has been said and done about the peasant organizations, also called unions -- although they are not strictly such -- but they merit every respect regarding their functioning. Despite the fact that they are officially banned they have been dug up on occasion by a few leaders whose main job was to unleash trends of support or threats when it was considered opportune, but who have done very little, when they did do something, for the interests of the peasants other than commit them in matters that do not pertain to them.

No matter the case, a fundamental aspect must be taken into account: The workers have very clear ideas regarding what is convenient for them and what is harmful for them. They must be given freedom of action, as citizens who merit every type of consideration. Practices such as the gagging of union freedom, trying to become guardian angels and, of course, dictating to organizations that do not need outside advice must be done away with. All attempts at paternalism must be eliminated because it would be out of place and because it would imply a step backward that will lead to new conflicts instead of preventing them.

FIRST MINERS' GRASSROOTS COMMITTEE INSTALLED

PY031633 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Huanuni, 26 Jan -- The members of the miners' grassroots committee were installed during a ceremony held at the Huanuni Cinema-Theater with the attendance of COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] authorities and delegates from the unions of Siglo XX, Catavi and Ferrocorp Machacamarca. The members had been elected, during the days prior to the ceremony, at the ward level, where the miners reelected the majority of the leaders they had elected to the Combined Miners Union [Sindicato Mixto de Trabajadores Mineros] of Huanuni. On this occasion, the leaders ratified their decision to struggle to see that the improvements achieved by the Bolivian people are respected and to see that the people do not have to shoulder the economic measures that are to be adopted. They reiterated that they will ask the government to see that salaries keep up with the cost of living and they will ask for a minimum basic salary that will fluctuate with the increases in the prices of food and goods. They reiterated that the workers are not to blame for the country's current economic situation and, therefore, they will not accept any measure that will aggravate even more the situation of misery and hunger that the people and the miners are experiencing.

Following are the names of the members of the grassroots committee: Emilio Barrios, secretary general; Abraham Salas Vidal, public relations secretary; Felipe Vasquez C., finance secretary; Romulo Mendez, secretary; Antonio Saraiva and Octavio Huaygua, secretaries for labor conflicts; Luis Velasquez, culture secretary; Maximo Castro, statistics secretary; Cecilio Mamani, secretary for labor organization and training; Florentino Gomez, social security secretary; Guillermo Baina, representative at the CNSS [National Social Security Fund]; Nestor Guzman, press and propaganda secretary; Ricardo Pardo, sports secretary; Fortunato Bustamante, cooperatives and housing secretary; Gabriel Oblitas, labor relations secretary; Valerio Cama, internal affairs secretary; and Pedro Almaraz, control and security secretary. This board of directors was installed by the labor director of Oruro City.

ELECTORAL COURT ASKED TO BAN PMDB-PP MERGER

PY031457 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Attorney General Inocencio Coelho has already submitted to the Superior Electoral Court a petition for the court to prevent the merger of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and the Popular Party [PP].

NEW INELIGIBILITY LAW AMENDMENTS APPROVED

PY031415 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] In approving the new ineligibility law yesterday, President Joao Figueiredo vetoed the provision whereby only those whose sentences under the national security law spell out an additional penalty forbidding them to run for elective office would not be able to do so.

President Figueiredo let stand two other important provisions: one permitting the PP [Popular Party] to dissolve in order to merge withthe PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] (and forbidding this kind of merger after 31 December 1981); and the other making labor leaders who had been removed from union posts eligible to run for elective office.

The partial presidential veto of the new ineligibility law fell precisely on the terms of the amendment the PDS [Social Democratic Party] and the opposition parties agreed to for passage of the new law by both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. This now partially vetoed amendment was submitted by Senators Tancredo Neves (PP of Minas Gerais) and Itamar Franco (PMDB of Minas Gerais) and it was prompted by the case of Deputy Genival Tourinho (PP of Minas Gerais) who was sentenced by the Federal Supreme Court under the National Security Law (LSN). The president considered the vetoed provision of this amendment "vitiated by unconstitutionality."

Under the approved new law, deputy Tourinho cannot be a candidate for reelection in November because one of the law's provisions holds a citizen sentenced under the LSN ineligible to run for elective position until he is "penally rehabilitated," meaning that 5 years have elapsed since the sentence was served.

The same provision should affect the president of the PT [Workers' Party], Luis Inacio da Silva [Lula], who is a candidate for the governorship of Sao Paulo. He has also been convicted under the LSN by the Sao Paulo military court and is awaiting a ruling on an appeal he filed with the Superior Military Court. However, there is another interpretation of Lula's ineligibility. According to PT leader Deputy Airton Soares who is a lawyer, Lula will actually become ineligible only if he is sentenced by the Federal Supreme Court because then he will have nowhere else to appeal the sentence.

The provision of the new law whereby labor leaders who had been removed from union posts are still eligible for elective office was maintained by President Figueiredo. This provision was included in the new law by PDS Senate Leader Nilo Coelho, who had talked with the government in view of the case of Deputy Benedito Marcilio (PT of Sao Paulo).

Under the old law Marcilio could not be a candidate -- although he is an ex-officio candidate because he is an incumbent deputy -- because he had been removed through government intervention from the presidency of the Santo Andre Metalworkers Union. Like him, there are other removed labor leaders who can now run for election provided they are not being prosecuted.

The new ineligibility law approved yesterday by President Figueiredo grants eligibility to all those who have benefitted from the amnesty law. This is the case with PDT [Democratic Labor Party] President Leonel Brizola, and PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] President Ivete Vargas, former Governor Miguel Arraes (PMDB of Pernambuco), and former President Janio Quadros (PTB of Sao Paulo).

The president maintained in the new law all the amendments introduced by the law's congressional sponsor, Senator Murilo Barado (PDS of Minas Gerais), referring to party mergers. Under the new law, mergers can only take place a year before the elections. However, any merger process started before 31 December 1981 is guaranteed, that is, the dissolution of the PP for merging with the PMDB will be allowed because these parties made this decision in conventions held on 20 December 1981.

In addition, the new law permits a member of a party which takes the initative to dissolve to merge with another one to oppose the move "before a competent electoral judge." It also permits a party member who opposes this type of merger to join a third party and still retain his eligibility to run for office within 30 days after the approval of the new law. The members of the party that accepts former members of the dissolved party can seek affiliation with a third party within 30 days of the election of the national directorate of the merging parties. For a PMDB dissenter, this period will begin on 14 February, when the PP and PMDB will hold a joint convention to elect a national directorate.

The president also allowed the provision making incumbent senators ex-officio candidates for reelection. This amendment was submitted by Senator Hugo Ramos (PDS of Rio de Janeiro) and was included by agreement of all the parties. The old law gave this privilege only to deputies.

The new law also benefits other labor leaders who were removed from their posts in addition to Benedito Marcilio. Among those now eligible are PT Vice President Olivio Dutra for governor of Rio Grande do Sul and former Osasco [San Paulo] Metalworkers Union President Jose Ibrahim, who lost his political rights in 1968, was amnestied in 1979 and is a PT candidate for federal deputy from Sao Paulo.

There are incumbent congressmen who will not be allowed to run for reelection although they are ex-officio candidates. This is the case with PMDB Federal Deputy Joao Cunha and PT Federal Deputy Freitas Diniz, who are being prosecuted.

JARI PROJECT TRANSFERRED TO NATIONAL BUSINESSMEN

PY280142 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 27 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- A government-backed Brazilian consortium has taken over the $1.1 billion Jari project, American shipping magnate Daniel K. Ludwig's ill-fated bid to tame the Amazon jungle.

A "basic transfer agreement" for the agro-industrial empire, which encompasses a 5,000 square mile (16,000 sq km) area deep in the Amazon, was signed in a 20-minute ceremony attended by the president of Brazil, Gen Joao Figueiredo, and executives of Ludwig's flagship company, Universal Tankships Inc. Figueiredo called the transfer "an historic step" for Brazil.

The new Jari group, composed of 23 of Brazil's leading private sector firms, will not immediately pay Ludwig any cash, but they took over the project's debts, estimated at $340 million, and will pay dividends from 1987 to 2021 to the billionaire's Switzerland-based cancer research institute.

"(Jari) is a challenge in which we must not fail," said Augusto de Azevedo Antunes, 75, chairman of the board of the new Jari company and a longtime friend of Ludwig, 84. Antunes has pledged the company will push ahead with Ludwig's plans for developing Jari.

Ludwig's representative at the ceremonies, William Fisher, said Ludwig viewed the transfer with "disappointment for not reaching his original goals but with satisfaction for having laid a solid foundation for future developments."

In a statement distributed to reporters, Ludwig said that despite recent financial difficulties for the project "Jari will be a successful enterprise." The Jari project began in 1967 when, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government, Ludwig paid $3 million for 5,000 square miles (16,000 sq km) in the jungle of northern Brazil.

BRAZILIAN CONSORTIUM TO EXPLOIT CHILEAN COPPER

FY031625 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Jan 82 p 16

[By Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Text] Santiago, Chile -- A group of Brazilian enterprises has gone into a joint venture with CODELCO [Chilean Copper Corporation], the Chilean state-owned copper mine, in order to exploit one of the most important copper fields in the country, located only 40 km from Chuquicamata, the largest copper mine in the world. The feasibility studies will begin within the next few weeks and will conclude at the end of the year, when the whole package will be submitted to the Chilean Government.

The Brazilian ambassador in Santiago, Jorge Ribeiro, the embassy's military attaches and two diplomats last week visited the region in which the field is located: in El Abra, in the northern part of the country. CODELCO extended the invitation, but it also demonstrates Brazil's interest in the project because it is a large importer of copper.

The group of Brazilian enterprises that has been dealing with the Chilean copper market for the past 3 years is headed by TENENGE [Tecnica Nacional de Engenharia, S.A.] and includes Brasilinvest, INTERBRAS [Intercambio Brasileiro de Representacoes Ltda], Andrade Gutierrez and CARAIBAS. These firms created the enterprise ANDIBRAS which recently became associated with CODELCO. In turn they created CHIBRACO in order to carry out the joint venture of exploiting El Abra copper field once the economic viability of the project has been confirmed.

In addition to the mineral deposits found by Chilean experts being quite promising, the great advantage of the project is, without doubt, that it is close to Chuquicamata, the largest copper mine ever opened in the world. The new mine will be able to use practically all the infrastructure build in the region for the Chuquicamata complex, which includes a rail spur and water supply, something that would considerably reduce costs.

Financing will be the project's greatest problem, because Brazil has given priority to investment in the copper reserves that have been discovered in Carajas. Meanwhile, Brasilinvest has made preliminary contacts with the international banking sector and it should not find any difficulty in obtaining the necessary resources.

The final concession permit will be another problem. This permit has to be granted by the Chilean Government, possible through public tender. The consortium of Brazilian enterprises, in association with CODELCO, will have the advantage, not only because of the prior feasibility study, but also because of the participation of the state-owned Chilean firm.

CODELCO has been expanding its links with the state owned Brazilian firm of CARAIBAS, which is building a metallurgical plant for the manufacture of copper bars in Camacari, Bahia. This plant will use copper concentrate imported from Chile.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES HE RESIGNED

PA282027 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[News conference with Gen Richelieu Levoyer, army chief of staff, at his home in Quito on 27 January -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Levoyer] Good afternoon, gentlemen. It is a pleasure to meet with you again.

Today I heard a television cast in which Mr Ernesto Alban announced that General Levoyer had voluntarily requested his separation from the armed forces. This is not true, and in view of such an announcement, I feel obligated to explain the causes on the part of the national government that could lead to my separation from the armed forces.

A meeting on Monday of the council of generals of the army, made up of 18 generals, discused the speech delivered by outgoing defense minister, Vice Admiral Sorrosa, at the Eloy Alfaro Military Academy on 22 January, the anniversary of the Peruvian attack. This speech has caused considerable concern among military circles. This concern was voiced before the council of generals and we reviewed the reaction and rejection of the speech by the brigades and military institutions.

The council of generals studied the speech responsibly and seriously. As a result of that meeting, we have responded to the requests of the brigades and military groups. They requested that we ask the national defense minister to resign because his speech conflicts with the interests of the country and the armed forces. The points that prompted the rejection by the military groups and the army council of generals are contained in the document I will deliver to you immediately. This document will clearly explain our objections to the national defense minister's speech and our decision to respectfully ask him to resign his post in the best interests of the armed forces.

In fact, gentlemen, the army's basic objection to the national defense minister's speech is his support for a policy proposed by the national government to the Ecuadorean people which implies the need to recognize the Rio Protocol, rejected for 40 years, from 1942 to date. The government intends to recognize that protocol and thus proceed to place the markers and close the border as if that would solve the international problem. The problem of our national security is not solved. We know that the permanent objective of the Peruvian Armed Forces is to reach the peaks of the eastern ranges; that is, to take away from us again the rest of the equatorial eastern part.

Such a situation cannot be accepted by those who like myself were ready to defend the fatherland. You all know I defended Oro Province. Besides, there is a precedent. I want to bring to your attention the article published by EXPRESO on 9 December 1981, which read, Peruvian Intrigue Against Our Soldiers, by (Pericles Gallegos Vallejo), whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting. The article reads as follows: History teaches us that in many parts of the world to violate the international security of a state it was customary to resort to the elimination of the highest and most capable military chiefs. In the past, it was customary to have them poisoned by a paid traitor; today, they are kidnapped and later murdered using international criminals who have discovered that crime is a most lucrative way of making a living because they are paid large amounts of money for their work.

Since such practices have not yet been instituted in these parts of America to eliminate a noted military chief, a number of intrigues are designed to do so. I suppose that such is the case, the author continues, with Gen Richelieu Levoyer, who was the military chief who commanded the Oro Province forces and who, displaying special intelligence, courage and strategy, prevented the Peruvian troops quartered in Tumbes, from attacking.

Those troops were supposed to occupy Machala and Loja, hold them as territorial guarantee and force us to accept the Río Protocol. Gentlemen, the Ecuadorean Army is resented for the defeatism evidenced in the speech of the former national defense minister. Such is the opinion of the army. Therefore, the armed forces refuse to accept such a thesis of capitulation before the Peruvian impositions. We cannot surrender the country in this way. The country and the armed forces have dignity and our forces have the power at least to dissuade Peru. We have the moral and physical ability to be dissuasive force. We do not intend to ask the Ecuadorean people to sacrifice for an arms race, which the national defense minister implied in his speech. Gentlemen, in short this is the situation that has forced me to offer this clarification, because this is the only truth: I have neither applied for separation from the armed forces nor do I intend to do so. In any case, General Levoyer will be ready to defend the fatherland a second time, if necessary.

[Question] Do you have the support of all army units?

[Answer] At this moment I could not say whether I have their support. I assure you, however, that my views are shared by the brigades and the military institutions which, as you will see in this document, through us asked for the resignation of the national defense minister.

[Question] The government has announced the retirement of three officers, namely, the national defense minister, yourself and army general commander, Gen Medardo Salazar Navas. However, other officers are also affected by this measure. Do you know anything about it?

[Answer] As far as I know, the measure affects General Levoyer and the former national defense minister, who I understand did file for retirement, forced by circumstances. I understand General Salazar did the same. However, I have refused to place myself in the same position of the former national defense minister, Vice Admiral Sorrosa.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Right now, I am on active duty because I have not requested my separation nor have I been discharged, as is standard procedure in the national defense.

[Question] Do you totally challenge the decree referring to your status?

[Answer] There is no such decree yet. It has merely been announced that I had requested it, but that is false.

[Question] There is a decree signed by the president of the republic to that effect.

[Answer] He is dismissing me? I understand new ministers and army commanders are being appointed.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I am committed to the army and to the nation's armed forces. I have no favorites. I have been fully dedicated to a military career.

[Question] In his last speech, the former defense minister said the armed forces [passage indistinct] concerning the solution of the border problem. Is that true?

[Answer] It is not true. That is the first point that we rejected. We tell the defense minister that before making public statements on highly important national issues, he should consult the armed forces joint command or the council of generals. He never did so; he delivered that speech on his own, without taking into consideration that he was the representative and spokesman of the armed forces, which never authorized him to make such a statement.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The armed forces cannot make any specific pronouncements. The military mission of the armed forces should stem from the political power, which should analyze the aspirations of the Ecuadorean people in order to assign a mission to the armed forces. In turn, the armed forces must analyze the means it has to comply with such a mission. Should such means be insufficient, the armed forces should resort to the government to obtain the necessary means. However, if the mission can be accomplished with the existing means, then the armed forces have no other alternative but to comply.

[Question] General, it is said that your separation from the army is due to the fact that in the past you promoted a coup d'etat because you disagreed with the government's foreign policy.

[Answer] Gentlemen, I have never proposed a coup d'etat. You have known me for many years. Since I held the post of national defense minister always my position has been democratic and constitutionalistic. You must remember that I drafted the plan to return power to the civilians, you will also remember that the armed forces voluntarily turned over the power. I have always acted democratically and no one has ever been able to prove my involvement in any coup d'etat. In fact, I am not promoting such a move today. I have merely been forced to explain my position today. I do so not to defend my position within the army, but because the country should know the facts of what is going on underhandedly.

[Question] Have you had any talks with political or civilian officials?

[Answer] No, because I have been completely dedicated to my military functions.

[Question] Does the position of Vice Admiral Poveda reflect that of President Hurtado? [passage indistinct] on foreign policy?

[Answer] The armed forces cannot make any pronouncement, as I already told you. We are obedient and we must receive and accomplish the mission assigned to us by the political power.

[Question] Has the foreign policy espoused by President Hurtado to the nation and the world only been supported by the former defense minister?

[Answer] I believe so, because it has not been supported by the armed forces. That is the serious charge we are lodging against the minister. We were not consulted.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The coordination with the presidency of the republic is done through the National Defense Ministry, which is normal, however, the defense minister's pronouncement surprised us because he never discussed the border issue with Peru with the joint command or the council of generals.

[Question] Will you support the new defense minister, should you have not been removed from your post?

[Answer] I am not against Gen Maldonado Mino.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Again I tell you I am a general on active duty up to this point. I will not request my voluntary separation for the reasons already detailed. I hope the present situation will not have serious consequences for the country. I have an obligation, however, before the armed forces which today have been deceived because they and the nation have been told that General Levoyer is voluntarily retiring. That is not true, and it is my obligation to explain this to the armed forces, to which I still belong, and to the nation.

[Question] How far will this situation go, General?

[Answer] To the ultimate that may permit the defense of the nation's dignity.

[Question] [Passage indistinct] in the present case, should General Maldonado Mino have been appointed national defense minister?

[Answer] No, because he does not have the seniority. General Salazar, who is the senior officer, should have been appointed. General Levoyer is second in line.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In no way. It must be understood that I want to clarify before the armed forces and the country, the situation in which the government has placed me. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Should the government maintain its decision to separate you from the armed forces, what would your attitude be?

[Answer] In that case I shall accept the separation and dedicate myself to my private activities. I shall always be prepared to safeguard the nation's dignity just as I shall continue being a member of the armed forces although I may not be on active duty.

[Question] Another controversial issue deals with the presentation of awards to several Peruvian officers. What are the facts of this matter, General?

[Answer] Awards are regularly presented to all army, naval and air force attaches at the end of their tour of duty in the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I could not say. I have had no contact with any officers. I have remained peacefully at home. I was forced to arrange this meeting in view of the many calls I received at home to find out why I was voluntarily leaving the armed forces. I am a constitutionalist officer and I shall continue being so. I shall continue contributing to the maintenance of the democratic system and the nation's dignity.

NEW DEFENSE, MILITARY APPOINTEES SWORN IN

PA030443 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Quito, 2 Feb (AFP) -- New national defense minister, Maj Gen Jorge Maldonado today reiterated the armed forces' support for the democratic regime as a mission that must be accomplished. Gen Jorge Arciniegas today succeeded Gen Medardo Salazar Navas as head of the joint chiefs of staff, a ceremony that took place before President Oswaldo Hurtado and several cabinet ministers, at the Eloy Alfaro Military Academy in this city.

Gen Medardo Salazar Navas is the most senior officer in the armed forces, after the former national defense minister, Vice Adm Raul Sorrosa Encalada. Minister Maldonado announced the appointment of Gen Rene Vargas as new army commander in chief, replacing Gen Richelieu Lavoyer.

General Vargas, will in turn be replaced as chief of staff of the army's general command by Gen Garibaldo Mino, who was the army's inspector general. The minister announced that no further changes will take place, with the exception of middle-level military posts.

RADICAL LIBERALS CRITICIZE ELECTORAL REFORM

PY271050 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] Authorities of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) asserted that the party will not give up its name despite the new electoral law prohibiting the use of names of political parties not legally recognized. They stated that the government and members of the pseudo-opposition "have joined in order to persecute the true representatives of Paraguayan liberalism."

Domingo Laino, of the PLRA, stated: "We believe this electoral law has the sole objective of silencing the PLRA." "Therefore," he stated, "the new law which has just been approved has no value for the objectives of a true democracy, because its specific objective is to prevent the activities of authentic Paraguayan liberalism, which to us is only a sign of the great importance and great popular support our political organization has. This is why they had to modify the electoral law, in order to 'promote' those political parties led by people handpicked by the government."

Laino added that one could even refer to historical events to prove that "far from harming us, it encourages us to continue. The purpose of a decree issued during Morinigo's dictatorship was to silence the Liberal Party, but the results were opposite to the dictatorship's objectives because it served only to arouse the enthusiasm of the liberals of the republic. The only difference we see now is that the alleged members of the opposition are joining the government in an effort to silence the genuine representatives of radicalism," he added.

"But political parties do not depend on decrees or laws, above all in a country where a state of law exists. The parties depend on their history, the course they follow and their people. And the people, as a rule, do not make mistakes in chosing their true representatives, however much the government intends to use political parties created to serve its purpose of perpetuating itself in power."

Miguel Abdon Saguier (political secretary), for his part, wondered what objectives are sought with this law. "Does it seek to broaden the citizens' and political parties' freedom, or to repress and limit freedom and subject the true members of the opposition who do not obey the government's will? I believe it seeks to repress and limit, so much so that restrictions contained in repressive laws are repeated, such as some articles of Law 294 on the defense of democracy and Law 209. The intention is quite obvious," he said.

We should ask if this law democratizes access to the state power and permits changes in power or not. We believe it doesn't. Its objectives are not to establish truly democratic and republican principles, but to preserve a privileged majority," he said. "We should also consider the moment when this electoral law is approved: at a time when the citizenry has no faith in government elections; at a time when the puppet parties, members of the pseudo-opposition, have no popular support whatsoever; at a time when these puppet parties, in order to enliven the circus, organized a certain political clientele. And this is what it is designed for: to silence the true opposition, prevent our public political activities in order to attract certain political clientele to those puppet sectors."

"Now then," he continued "why legislate over a subject which is already dealt with in the constitution? Because, in sum, the current law has not changed anything. Why not regulate Article 70 on meetings in public places in order to guarantee and broaden the freedom of meetings, the freedom of associations, the freedom to make requests to the government? No. Instead of this, a law, a regulation which already exists, is modified." He ended by stating that the PLRA will not renounce its name, "as we have not renounced the history or the moral or political heritage left by the great men of liberalism."

CENTRAL BANK TO ENFORCE EXCHANGE MEASURES

PY021126 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] The foreign currency generated by meat, soybean, cotton and wood exports will be traded on the floating exchange market through the banks operating on this market. While 100 percent of dollars generated by meat exports will be traded on the floating market, smaller percentages of dollars generated by soybean, cotton and wood exports will be traded there. These smaller percentages will be established by the Central Bank, whose chairman, Cesar Romeo Acosta, has explained that this measure will affect 63 percent of exportable production.

Romeo Acosta explained that the authorization for meat exporters to trade 100 percent of foreign currency on the floating market will be enforced immediately with the purpose of encouraging cattle raising.

As for soybean, cotton and wood exports, Acosta said the Central Bank will establish the percentages of foreign currency to be traded on the floating market. After the decision is made, the Central Bank will report it to the banks. Only then will they be able to enforce the measures.

Romeo Acosta also explained that the ultimate goal of the exchange measures is to benefit the agricultural producer, who will be able to get higher prices for his products, since the exporter will obtain a higher income from his international market transactions.

Romeo Acosta said: "The purpose is to channel export-generated currency through the floating market in order to increase the country's reserves and to benefit producers with higher prices. That is the government's ultimate goal."

Asked about the measures that will be taken for paying imports, Romeo Acosta explained that foreign currency generated by exports will be used to pay for imports, as usual. But, he went on, since a great deal of the dollars generated by exports will be traded on the floating market, imports will be gradually channeled through this exchange market. He said: "Importers will not obtain the dollar at the official 126 guarani rate until the Central Bank decides which products should be turned over to the floating market. Then those imports will be financed with the dollars generated by exports and negotiated on the floating market. Consequently, exhange rates will drop.

Concerning the monetary aspect of the matter, he gave assurances that the measures approved by the government will in no way intensify the inflationary process. He remarked that "this measure will only affect exports and Paraguay, as a developing country, needs to increase its exports."

He added that as long as the new measure is enforced, the market reaction will be studied and "we will make adjustments in keeping with that reaction and based on our experience." In this regard, the course of the developments will determine the need for extending exhange measures to other exportable items and for enforcing them permanently.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR -- In a ceremony 2 February at Government Palace, Felipe Osuna Lozada presented President Stroessner his credentials as the new Venezuelan ambassador to Paraguay. [Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 2 Feb 82 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO EEC -- The Paraguayan Government has named Alfredo Canete ambassador to the EEC. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Feb 82 p 10 PY]

TERRORISTS ATTACK TELEVISION RELAY STATION

PY021050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Huancayo, 1 Feb (TELAM) -- Police reported that last night about 10 heavily armed hooded terrorists attacked the television relay station of the Centromin [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise] government mining enterprise and completely destroyed it. The relay station is located on the border of Huancavelica and Ayacucho Departments southeast of Lima and was used to relay to the Cobriza area. Reports added that the terrorists destroyed the station, the guard house, solar panels, 24 batteries and 2 expensive pieces of equipment. Moreover, the guard was knocked unconscious.

Lima Disturbance

PY031132 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p A-11

[Text] Two terrorist attacks were perpetrated last night in the Brena district: One at the municipal building and another at the international bank branch in front of the municipal building. At 1925 about 60 persons carrying placards and armed with sticks and stones threw Molotov cocktails at the second floor of the municipal building at the intersection of Arica and General Varela Streets, breaking windows and causing a small fire that was quickly extinguished.

After causing the disorders, these persons rapidly dispersed, taking different directions, with the result that no one could be identified. Civil guards from the 7th Precinct went to the scene and found a Molotov cocktail that had not exploded.

Also at the scene of the incidents were state security personnel, who picked up remains of the Molotov cocktails for investigations.

DRUG MAFIA SAID IN CONTROL OF NATION'S PRISONS

PY282042 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The international drug mafia, presently carrying out a bloody settling of accounts in Lima, is in control of Peru's prisons and is threatening judicial branch officials, in addition to attacking officials trying to implement the prison reform.

Prisons have become large drug markets, supplied mainly by visitors. Interior Ministry intelligence sources have reported that guards are also being checked now. A reform would cut the mafia leaders' clientele because prison inmates would be classified according to their degree of dangerousness and would be relocated in [words indistinct] prisons where there would be no overcrowding, no slum-like conditions and where the prisoners would undergo intense therapy in the main [words indistinct].

In this way, a definite end could be put to drug trafficking inside prisons, causing significant losses for the mafia and therefore [words indistinct] the attacks on officials in charge of implementing the Peruvian prison reform.

CHARITY FUNDS BEING COLLECTED FOR POLAND AID

PY031126 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p A-3

[Excerpts] Msgr Luciano Metzinger has been entrusted with the duty of sending the Vatican the funds for Poland collected during the recent successful concert organized by the Latin American Solidarity Committee. According to the committee, the funds collected during the concert, totaling 1,215,000 soles, have been handed over to Msgr Luciano Metzinger, who will send them to the Vatican for the purchase of food and medicine for the needy in Poland.

POLICE BREAK UP COMMUNIST PARTY CELL, ARREST 10

PY281738 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Uruguayan officials reported today that they disrupted a cell of the outlawed communist party financed by foreign organizations and that was infiltrating Marxists into union activities.

According to a communique by the Montevideo police office, about 10 persons who were active in the political, propaganda, solidarity and distribution sectors of the cell have been arrested. The communique adds that this communist party cell was going by the name of the Union Group [Fraccion Sindical] and that this group of alleged union leaders who followed communist party guidelines was trying to take control of the unions to cause disorders.

The communique adds that the cell received aid from foreign organizations such as Amnesty International and the international union confederation in Prague, which is controlled by international Marxism. The communique also says the cell posed before Amnesty International as the outlawed National Convention of Workers (CNT) union group, claiming an alleged pluralist basis in Uruguay.

It notes that the cell had received funds totaling $110,000, the majority of which was used to finance clandestine activities. Of this total, $25,000 was used to pay salaries, travel allowances and other expenses of clandestine leaders.

The police communique reports that the cell had people infiltrated into several sectors, such as union organizations in the private banking sector, the transportation sector, the textile industry, the graphic arts industry, the dairy industry, the leather, meat and lumber industries, the press, metal and construction sectors, and in government enterprises such as ANCAP [National Fuels, Alcohol, and Cement Administration], and the public health sector. All of the detainees are Uruguayans.

NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER ASSUMES DUTIES

PY020102 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1650 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Feb (TELAM) -- Lt Gen Manuel Buadas today assumed his duties as Uruguayan Air Force (FAU) commander. He replaces Lt Gen Jose Dario Cardozo.

General Buadas reasserted the decisive role that the armed forces will play in the country's institutional future by participating not only in issues pertaining to military-strategic matters and national security, but also in those important issues that will affect the historic continuity of the nation and great national decisions.

In a speech at the ceremony, Buadas noted that the armed forces are still on alert and that they will continue to be so while there are ideologies that endorse materialism, that do not respect the freedom of individuals and that threaten to impose totalitarian governments.

Lt Gen Boscan Hontou assumes duties as new army commander today. He replaces Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo.

Cardozo and Queirolo will retire in compliance with the military organization law.

Gen Abdon Raymundez, chief of the 4th Division in Minas (in the center of the country), and head of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, also retires today.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO SFRY -- Boris Belevski, first secretary of the SFRY Embassy in Uruguay, reported that during the first 9-month period of 1981 Uruguay exported products to the SFRY worth $11,788,000 as compared to $4,020,000 in the same period of 1980. The main products exported were washed wool, hides and leather goods. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 7 PY]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DOMINICAN PRIME MINISTER

PA311903 Paris AFP in Spanish 1206 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 30 January (AFP) -- President Luis Herrera Campins said last night that the prime minister of Dominica, Eugenia Charles, "is a member of the democratic leadership of the Caribbean which with courage and an iron will is confronting attempts at subversion and efforts to sacrifice liberty to foreign strategies." The chief of state received the leader of the tiny Caribbean island at Miraflores Palace. Charles is winding up a 3-day official visit to Venezuela but she will remain in the country on a private visit until 2 February. She will be attending an international meeting of women lawyers. Charles arrived at the government palace accompanied by the permanent secretary of Dominican foreign relations, Walsey Lauis; Herrera Campins was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and the Venezuelan charge d'affairs in Dominica, Adolfo Montoya.

In his speech, the president emphasized that the vast majority of Caribbean states are democratic and that they should join forces to ward off threats to their liberty and sovereignty as well as to solve the pressing economic and social problems that impede their development. Herrera stressed that in every forum Venezuela has reiterated its conviction that the Caribbean should be a zone of peace, "free of the tensions caused by confrontations between the superpowers or destabilizing actions by regional powers at the service and command of the superpowers." Furthermore, the president pointed to Venezuela's role in the socioeconomic development programs for its Caribbean neighbors. He recalled Venezuela's participation in the "Nassau plan" which is aimed at providing multilateral aid to the Caribbean region and Central America. The other participants in the "Nassau plan" are the United States, Canada and Mexico. In conclusion, the chief of state remarked on the good bilateral relations between Venezuela and Dominica and on Eugenia Charles' talents "as a political leader and stateswoman."

OIL PRODUCTION DROPS DUE TO DROP IN DEMAND

PA312330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jan (APF) -- Venezuela's daily oil production dropped by about 40,000 barrels this week, averaging 1,846,000 barrels per day, one of the lowest production levels in the past 10 years. However, the fluctuation in the extraction of crude oil should not affect the industry's overall production plans, which has an average daily production goal this year of 2.2 million barrels daily.

Inventory stockpiles of customers in the northern hemisphere and the waning of the international market forced Venezuela to drop the price of its oil (crude and fuel) slightly and a similar drop in production is expected during these months. The Mines and Energy Ministry has reported that so far in 1982 daily exports are averaging 1,613,000 barrels. Compared to last year's figures, this represents a daily drop of approximately 140,000 barrels in production and sales. The oil industry is the main source of income for the Venezuelan Government.

BORDER DEMARCATION BEGINS 1 FEBRUARY

PA311228 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The demarcation of the border between Venezuela and Colombia will take approximately 9 months. The work will begin on 1 February, the National Borders Department disclosed. These works have nothing to do with delimitation because there is no problem in this respect. The plan is to mark the border to prevent confusion among the people who live in the zone and also to comply with the international agreements to mark the borders. This work was approved by the joint border committee which met in December in Bogota. The areas in the states of Zulia and Tachira will be given priority attention.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ROLE IN HAIG-RODRIGUEZ TALKS

FL040108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Foreign Relations today denied taking part in the 23 November informal meeting in Mexico City between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

In an official communique, the secretariat states: "The two officials did in fact meet on 23 November in Mexico City." "U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met at the Mexican Government's initiative to talk informally and discreetly about pending matters," it adds. Last, it notes that "at no time did Mexico intervene in these talks nor act as mediator; its initiative was strictly limited to getting the two officials together."

DE LA MADRID STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

PA010404 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] PRI presidential candidate Miguel de la Madrid has reiterated his solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's revolution and indicated that he will continue Mexico's and President Jose Lopez Portillo's policy of solidarity with Nicaragua. In a statement to AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, Nicaraguan Agricultural Development Minister Commander Jaime Wheelock, who accompanied De la Madrid on his electoral campaign through the Mexican state of Sinaloa, said the presidential candidate energetically condemned all possible intervention in Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua.

Referring to his visit to Mexico, Commander Wheelock stressed that a relationship of friendship and respect has been built with Mexico and that his invitation is evidence of the high quality of relations between both countries because it expresses brotherhood and confidence.

Wheelock Appeal

PA020420 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Agricultural Development Minister Commander Jaime Wheelock asked for the solidarity of the Mexican people in view of the threats by imperialism and its area lackeys against the Sandinist revolution. Commander Wheelock toured several Mexican states at the invitation of Miguel de la Madrid, the PRI candidate.

FIVE FIRMS TURN IN BIDS ON NUCLEAR PROJECT

PA031936 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1823 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 Feb (EFE) -- The director of the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), Alberto Escofet Artigas, today denied here the existence of "political or economic" pressure concerning the Mexican nuclear program. He made the statement after seven nuclear firms from five countries yesterday delivered to the Mexican Government their plans for installation of a generating capacity of 2,300 megawatts.

Escofet noted that the government decision on nuclear matters will be what is advantageous to the country -- above individual whims, preferences or tastes. He denied emphatically that the type of technology to be adopted by the nation has already been determined. The CFE director indicated that although there are two types of technology available, it is adviseable to adopt only the one conforming to the best interests of Mexico's development.

Mexico yesterday received plans from firms in the United States, Canada, France, the FRG and Sweden, which are interested in participating in the installation of atomic reactors to produce 2,300 megawatts under the national nuclear program.

This country wants 20,000 megawatts capacity by the year 2000, with the second stage of the program still under discussion. The first stage is the "Laguna Verde" plant, now under construction, which will produce 1,300 megawatts. According to CFE plans, construction of the second stage of the program will begin in 1983 and its first phase should be completed in 1990.

'TRANSISTHMIAN CORRIDOR' SET TO OPEN IN APRIL

PA030037 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1914 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (EFE) --The "transisthmian corridor" linking the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific by road and rail will be inaugurated in April, the director of the Transisthmian Multimodal Service [Servicio Multimodal Transismico -- SEMULTRA] reported today.

Fernando Bueno Alvarez indicated that SEMULTRA will have some of the best port facilities in the world, running some 240 km between the port of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. He indicated that over the past 2 years the Federal Government has spent more than $57.8 million in building the so-called "Alpha-Omega Corridor." This amount must be added to other investments made in the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. Bueno Alvarez pointed out that SEMULTRA will allow Mexico a substantial savings as well as a profit in exchange currencies, since the triangular marketing of goods to or from Europe or Asia will be avoided. These goods currently arrive first at U.S. ports and then are shipped to Mexico. He indicated that companies from Hong Kong, the United States, the FRG, France, Sweden and Norway, which are interested in using the "Alpha-Omega Corridor" have already signed agreements with SEMULTRA. The Mexican Maritime Transportation Company has already rented 20,000 spaces for the transshipment of goods.

The corridor will have carefully selected equipment and will provide efficient, durable and resistant installations for the handling of all kinds of containers, Bueno Alvarez assured. He also said SEMULTRA will have computerized services for the handling of cargo and for controlling the availability of dock space in addition to varied equipment and services. Communications between ports, he said, will be done via microwave or satellite. Bueno Alvarez pointed out that the personnel in charge of operating the equipment are being trained in countries having broad experience with such facilities. The transisthmian route will link locations in the southeastern part of the country.

NAVY PURCHASES SPANISH-MADE AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT

FL031305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 2 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Navy Secretariat has announced that seven "Pegaso VAP" military units purchased in Spain will arrive by the end of February for the infantry. The chief of the Department of Information and the Press of the Navy Secretariat, Alonso Sordo Noriega, said these amphibious units are highly maneuverable and operable. They can be used in cases of natural disaster and in numerous activities of aid to the civil population.

BRIEFS

NAVAL ZONE CHIEF -- Mexico City, 3 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Vice Adm Carlos Vorrath has replaced Manuel Hernandez Obregon as head of the 11th Naval Zone in Chetumal, Quintana Roo. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 3 Feb 82 FL]

NEW OBSERVATORY -- Guanajuato, 3 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- A new astronomical and meteorological observatory is under construction on La Lux Hill, 20 km from here. The new observatory, to be inaugurated on 20 April 1982, will have four telescopes, one of which will have a lens 1 meter in diameter. Engineer Miguel Izaguirre Mendoza will be director of the observatory. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2014 GMT 3 Feb 82 FL]

BELIZE

OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICIZES PRICE'S POLICIES

PA020450 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 6

[By Carlos Absalon Galvez]

[Text] Belmoran, Belize -- Belizean Premier George Price is currently facing the biggest problem Belize has ever confronted because of the social, political and economic crisis; unemployment; and the lack of markets for agricultural products. In the last elections for mayors in 42 districts, the ruling People's United Party, PUP, was more-or-less defeated. It only won in 16 districts while the opposition party won in 26. This clearly shows Price's political and social decline.

Opposition leader Theodore Aranda expressed during a rally in Belize's central park his satisfaction over the election results. He said that the opposition United Democratic Party, UDP, has for the first time in its political history obtained a brilliant victory. He noted that as a result, there are prospects for a change of government in the next Belizean general election.

Aranda said in his speech to thousands of supporters that Price maintains his communist ideas and wants to systematically submit the people to undemocratic laws, solely looking out for his own interests and not those of the people who elected him. We are fully aware, Aranda indicated, that Price has political contacts with Fidel Castro and we don't want the shedding of our brothers' blood, as is occurring in several Central American countries because of communist interference.

Belize, he reiterated, is currently facing the biggest economic problem in its history. This is because Price cannot rule this newly independent country. Therefore, we demand his resignation before he is thrown out of power by the Belizean people.

Our young country no longer receives British economic aid because it is independent. We also need to strengthen our military forces because of evidence of a possible invasion by Guatemala.

George Price, he stressed, cannot rule Belize. The high unemployment rate and the lack of markets for our peasants' agricultural products are evident. We know that our brother peasants will lose more than 50,000 quintals for corn, thus leading the price increases of other staples, such as beans. Income is increasingly less since we no longer obtain economic aid from England and because of Price's lack of ideas.

In his speech, opposition leader Theodore Aranda noted that the Belizean dollar has dropped 4 percent. The rulers of Belize need to explain to the citizens the reasons why the Belizean currency has dropped. They should not remain silent while the cost of living continues to increase in Belize.

We, he concluded, will be the next rulers. This has been clearly analyzed because in the December elections the people defeated George Price's party.

EL SALVADOR

RADIO REACTS TO 'U.S. THREATS OF INTERVENTION'

PA031420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. intervention in El Salvador has reached intolerable levels, levels that offend not only the dignity of the Salvadorans but all persons who love peace and respect the free self-determination of people.

The Yankee imperialists, headed by Reagan and Haig, dictate domestic policies to the military-Christian Democratic junta by means of their ambassador in El Salvador; they direct, give orders to, and use the national army by means of their advisors; they coldly plan in their offices the killing of Salvadorans. But this is not enough for them. Not enough. Now, sensing the unstoppable advance of the people, they lie to their own fellow countrymen in Congress. They lie to them when they cynically state that there is respect for human rights in El Salvador. They do it to continue sending the military aid that the military junta desperately demands of them.

This attitude by Reagan is a recognition of the advance that our people have made in their struggle. The people's advance was made more evident on 27 January, the date of the attack on the Salvadoran Air Force, a date that marks the beginning of a new phase with the people increasing their offensive and preparing for the battles that will bring final liberty.

This situation is completely clear to us Salvadorans, and it is clear to the enemy. The position recently adopted by Haig is evidence of this. He has said that the United States will not permit a guerrilla victory in El Salvador and left the door open for possible invasion by U.S. troops.

In the face of this, we want to state that the threat of invasion does not scare us. We are going to fight under any circumstances and we are going to win, because our banner is the just cause of a people. We are going to win because it is the people who are participating and who are waging war, and there has never been, there is not and there will never exist an army capable of defeating a fighting people like ours.

Imperialists: You don't scare us with intervention. We will defeat it. We are a people's army and we will win sooner rather than later.

Imperialists: You won't achieve peace in El Salvador with intervention. You must understand that as long as there is oppression, exploitation and injustice here, we will organize, fight and win. We will win.

FMLN 'MAINTAINS POSITIONS' IN CORINTO CITY

PA031330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The FMLN maintains positions in the city of Corinto, which was seized by the people following several hours of bitter fighting.

In coming broadcasts, Radio Venceremos will have official war reports on our army's activities throughout the national territory. As we have reported, the actions of our people's army have multiplied throughout El Salvador as a prelude to the people's insurrection for peace.

FMLN COMMAND CONFIRMS DAMAGE AT ILOPANGO BASE

PA031335 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The reports that nearly 70 percent of the Salvadoran Government's warplanes were put out of service by the guerrilla attack on Ilopango airbase were confirmed by the FMLN general command to Radio Venceremos.

The command reports, according to its information, that of 52 warplanes, 35 are grounded -- 28 as a result of the Ilopango action.

The command noted that Salvadoran Air Force pilots were trained to operate French fighter bombers; that in case the United States decided to replace the damaged aircraft, it will have to offer extended training before the pilots can renew their actions against the people.

PAPER REPORTS TERRORIST ATTACK ON NUEVA TRINIDAD

PA032146 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 37

[Excerpts] Some 500 terrorists attacked and murdered the entire population of the small community of Nueva Trinidad, in Chalatenango, 94 km northeast of this capital. Included among the terrorists, who were all wearing olive-green uniforms, were bearded black and white men with foreign accents as well as several women.

According to reports supplied by an enlisted survivor, at about 0300 Sunday, the population heard the first mortar barrage launched by the subversive forces which had surrounded the town. The terrorists attacks from a hill above the community and destroyed the military outpost, a small school and some houses. Immediately thereafter, the terrorist hordes entered the town shooting at random and setting fire to everything in their path.

Nueva Trinidad was guarded by some 16 soldiers who, despite the numerical advantage of the attackers, defended themselves courageously. When they realized, however, that they could do nothing against the large number of subversives, took advantage of the darkness and fled into the jungle.

A young soldier, accompanied by six patrolmen in a trench, tried to help repel the attack. Finding himself alone when the patrolmen ran into the jungle, and seeing the large number of terrorists, the young man played dead. He says he saw the bearded black - and blond-haired men enter the town. They were wearing olive-green uniforms. He also heard one of the terrorists called "Captain" and another "Manzana."

The massacre lasted from approximately 0300 Sunday until nearly 1400, he said. Making sure the terrorists had left the town, the young soldier was able to leave the trench. He saw the large number of dead. Practically the entire population had been murdered. Conservative estimates set the death toll at 400.

The bodies of 50 women and 50 children were counted among the victims. Apparently, the subversives had orders to kill every child over 1 year old, according to observations. The rest were men.

The informants reported that the terrorists took away some 50 men whose hands had been bound. The terrorists called to the soldiers to surrender. Two obeyed and were shot down. They also killed the canton commander, (Fidelino Enrique Mendoza).

In Nueva Trinidad, there were inhabitants of nearby cantons such as Zatamil, Carasque, Huizucar, Jaguataya and Las Vegas, all of whom were guarded by the 16 soldiers.

When the army learned that the terrorists were attacking Nueva Trinidad, it dispatched the Atonal battalion and combined forces from the Chalatenango and El Paraiso posts. When the subversives learned this, they fled taking with them whatever they could get their hands on; money, food, animals, supplies, arms, munitions, the equipment of the slain soldiers, a 90-mm cannon, and so forth.

The terrorists attacked with bazookas, G-3 rifles and mortars. They destroyed the guardhouse, the samll school and the houses, according to the information.

The soldiers who resisted the attack killed from 75 to 100 guerrillas, it was revealed, including a black mercenary. The mercenary, about 40 years old, was dressed in an olive-green uniform and had a red piece of cloth around his neck. "There were many others dressed alike. Others had beards down to their chests, "the information revealed. The black mercenary's body was in a hammock.

Many of the bodies were carried by their "compas" (companeros) in improvised hammocks, stretchers, or pulled by the arms, "possibly to hide the evidence of the presence of mercenaries," an officer said.

It was reported that many terrorists have been crossing into El Salvador from Honduras and have even killed some Honduran soldiers.

The surviving soldiers said there are reports that the Ichichilco hill is serving as hide-out for at least 3,000 terrorists, most of them Cubans, Nicaraguans and other nationalities. The Hondurans have expressed concern regarding this matter to our soldiers.

Yesterday, reporters were taken to the site by helicopter. While they were working, the aircraft evacuated the women and children to Chalatenango.

FMLN Reports Engagement

PA032206 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Feb 72

[Summary from poor reception] "The genocidal army cannot withstand a new attack of the revolutionary forces of the Apolinario Serrano Northern Front, part of the Modesto Ramirez Front of the FMLN. Vanguard units of our people's liberation army and revolutionary guerrillas carried out an annihilation and weapons-recovery operation in Nueva Trinidad, Chalatenango Department at dawn on 31 January."

Our revolutionary forces completely annihilated the genocidal army's garrison in Nueva Trinidad, 15 km northwest of the city of Chalatenango. Fierce battles were waged in this operation. The enemy suffered 25 casualties including 15 soldiers and 10 paramilitary gang members. "These included the chief of the garrison and the commander of the territorial service."

We recovered the following war materiel: A U.S.-made 90-mm cannon, a 60-mm mortar, 3 machineguns, 12 M-16 rifles, 3 Czechoslvak rifles, 1 FAL rifle, 1 G-3 rifle, 1 radio transmitter, 10 industrial grenades, 1 grenade launcher, olive-green uniforms, combat boots and other articles.

We regret the death of companeros (Marcelino), (Juan) and (Jaime). "This operation was accompanied by harassment action against the military garrisons of the following towns: San Isidro, Las Flores and San Antonio de la Cruz. As a part of these actions, ambushes were set up in the roads leading the those towns. The daily victories of the people's forces show that the enemy's defeat is approaching as an irreversible fact."

We have last-minute news: In its efforts to conceal its recent military defeat, "the genocidal and criminal military-Christian democratic junta launched a punitive operation on 1 and 2 February against the civilians of Nueva Trinidad." It has used mortars and bombs against the civilians after the attack by our revolutionary forces. "Our guerrilla units withdrew from Nueva Trinidad on 31 January, but since the junta's forces are afraid to advance their infantry troops, they have left the troops in Arcatao and San Jose las Flores. Instead, the enemy has been launching cowardly artillery and air attacks against Nueva Trinidad and nearby areas." The genocidal forces have captured old people and women of the nearby areas and have threatened them with death if they don't say that the guerilla forces have killed children and women.

Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN issues a call to all our people so they won't be deceived by the enemy's campaign of lies to discredit the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. It has been the indiscriminate artillery fire and bombings of the puppet forces which has killed many civilians. So far, 10 women and many children have been killed." The most powerful weapons of our people are not cannons and planes but courage, heroism and the belief that we are fighting for a just cause.

NICARAGUA

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE ATTACKS LA PRENSA

PA290130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0005 27 Jan 82

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge to local and foreign newsmen at newsmen's headquarters in Managua -- live -- intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...when the police had already identified the person responsible for the accident and when the search for him was beginning, he arrived at the police station with his father. The name of the man who caused the death of Dr (Solorzano) is (Jose Ramon Zambrana Tapia). Unfortunately, he was drunk when he was driving a [word indistinct] vehicle -- owned by radio ham (Nicole) [name indistinct] (Zambrana), license plate No MAZG230, a green Niva -- which (?ran over) Dr (Solorzano Veliz).

Another newspaper report [words indistinct]. We thought it would be published in today's LA PRENSA but it was not. This letter is dated 21 January. What is today's date? It was dated 5 days ago and there has been more than enough time for it to have been published. It states: Vicarate of Bluefields, Post Office No [word indistinct], Bluefields, Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA, Dear Pablo Cuadra: I was greatly surprised by the frontpage article published by LA PRENSA on 20 January 1982. The article discussed the deportation of two priests and some nuns who work on the Atlantic coast. It would appear that I made statements on this matter to several reporters, which is not true. However, there were some reporters at the meetings held in the seminar in Managua who were following me with cassette recorders, saying that they were radio commentators. I told them that I was not going to make any statements about the priests and nuns until I discussed the incident with the Episcopal Conference. I told them that the conference would soon issue a statement in view of the attitude of the security minister, who regretted the haste in deporting these people and permitted their return [words indistinct] without investigating all of the details.

Two priests and three nuns were deported. I resent this lack of journalistic ethics and I hope that it does not happen again. Thank you for your kind attention. [Signed] Your brother in Christ, (Salvador Chifford), vicar apostolic of Bluefields.

As the newspaper LA PRENSA did not publish this, I am making it public. I thank the union of journalists of Nicaragua for the invitation to discuss this topic, as it is, in my opinion, very important in the struggle that we must wage daily against the enemies of the revolution.

As we all know, every revolution, every struggle begins at a moment in history, the very moment that there is a basic contradiction resulting in secondary contradictions. The development of mankind shows us that the basic contradiction began in the slave society, between masters and slaves; in the feudal society, between lords and serfs; and in capitalist society, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. When a revolution such as ours triumphs -- without the disappearance of the contradiction between rich and poor, landowners and poor peasants, employers and workers -- when the popular masses obtain political power, even though the ousted classes retain certain economic advantages, the basic contradiction changes. The country as a whole begins to struggle against interests of an international nature. The basic contradiction in Nicaragua will now be directly between the nation and imperialism. However, imperialism uses all of its resources, primary among which are the social classes that were ousted from power. That is why the revolution has to struggle on several fronts. On the economic front, it is facing not only backwardness and poverty, not only the unjust trade relations common to all poor Third World countries, but imperialist threats, pressure, blackmail and aggressive measures intended to destabilize our economy.

In the military field, we have to fight the counterrevolutionary bands, constant provocations along the border, plots to sabotage the country's vital installations and to murder revolutionary leaders and direct threats of military aggression by imperialism.

In the field of ideological divisionism, the revolution struggles against the use made of the people's religious beliefs and against the dissemination of rumors, which might sound ridiculous if it were not that they dramatically affect the most backward sectors of our people. We have to face the campaigns of slanders, lies and half-truths being waged within Nicaragua and abroad, the creation of an ideological and philosophical concept that is sometimes used subtly and at other times inpudently and cynically. I am referring to anticommunism, referred to in today's issue of LA PRENSA, by the way.

This is the common denominator in the economic and military aggression and the ideological struggle. We are now going to fight our enemy on the ideological battlefield. In this struggle, we are going to concentrate our main efforts on the enemies' most important instrument within our country. This is the most important instrument of all enemies of Nicaragua and the revolution; the newspaper LA PRENSA.

Many have said that LA PRENSA appears to be an information tool for the U.S. Embassy. Others say that it has been infiltrated by the CIA. Others say that it is [words indistinct] seems to be the classes ousted from power, who are now catering to the interests of imperialism. However, we are going to analyze the newspaper's published line of thought and its strategy in the ideological struggle in Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA does not reach out to man's critical thoughts; it very skillfully reaches out to his subconscious mechanisms. It reaches out to innate modes of behavior. LA PRENSA has been designed by specialists in this field to use the laws of human psychology, to serve as a stimulus and to lead its readers to a specific pattern of behavior. These laws of human behavior and their uses have been studied from several angles by scientists such as Pavlov, (Keller) (name indistinct), (Lawrence) and many others.

The discovery of these laws, the progress made in psychology, can be used to benefit mankind. But it can also be used against the interests of mankind. It is very important that mankind increasingly develop its conscience and that every human being acquire control of himself, which results in the attainment of freedom. The social systems where human exploitation and oppression prevail use the progress in science to strengthen these transitory but historic deformations of society. Exploiters are not interested in the freedom of workers. Workers are a means of production intended to satisfy only one need; the amassing of capital.

In general, science has been used by the ruling classes and by imperialism to do evil. Perhaps the highest and most horrifying form of this truth is the use of nuclear fission. The imagination of (John Russell) conceived a city in which men live in silence and loneliness. But neither (Russell) nor even Kafka ever imagined the overall apocalypse resulting from a thermonuclear bomb. Capitalism has gone beyond the imagination of the great writers of literature, producing the neutron bomb, whose results, if it is ever used, will be much more than 100 years of solitude.

In the field of information, the peoples' enemies, instead of contributing the knowledge that mankind needs to alter reality, have turned the media into tools to hide and distort reality. That is why, instead of serving men so that they will [words indistinct], the exploiters and the defenders of exploitation -- in other words, imperialism and its tools -- try to use their knowledge of these laws to manipulate some men against other men, to keep the rules of exploitation intact, in order to recover at least fragments of a past that the exploiters inevitably view with excessive nostalgia.

We will try to explain why the newspaper LA PRENSA falls within this context, though we do not pretend that our analysis will be exhaustive. We want to initiate some thinking about this.

We seek to draw the attention of the specialists, the journalistic professionals, so that they will begin a scientific investigation into these efforts to manipulate our people.

However, before going into a specific analysis, we want to make some general comments. The newspaper LA PRENSA is the most widely read newspaper in Nicaragua. It has an average daily circulation of 68,020. 26,700 copies circulate monthly outside Nicaragua. Many of you will ask the reason for this. Among other reasons, I think it is due to LA PRENSA's experienced and excellent methods of circulation.

We remember that when we were studying in Leon we were (?distributors) of LA PRENSA; the circulation, which was about 800 daily, increased by threefold in 1 month. We discovered that this increase in circulation (?was due to a great extent to) the newspaper vendors, the great effectiveness of their circulation methods, the local propaganda in each department and city and other factors.

However, there is another tradition that has an effect on the people's habits, particularly on the middle income sectors that are the ones most likely to buy newspapers in general. [Words indistinct] there is a high percentage of some sectors of the population that buys cigarettes. As everyone knows, this isn't good for health. The fact that people buy cigarettes doesn't mean that cigarettes are good for their health. There are areas in the world, and I think Nicaragua might be going toward that path, where drug consumption is very high. No one has proven that marijuana is good. Most of the experts believe it is bad. Similarly, the high circulation of LA PRENSA doesn't prove that it is a good newspaper. Perhaps we could not agree that LA PRENSA is a good newspaper, but it would not be difficult to agree that LA PRENSA is not a good newspaper. It is like a well-made pornographic film or a novel that [words indistinct]. If I'm not mistaken, I think the most widely read books in the world are those of Corin Tellado [writer of romantic novels] -- and who has any doubt that the books by Corin Tellado are simply literary trash.

All of this means that LA PRENSA's circulation is not a demonstration of the people's support. Perhaps, among other things, it is just due to curiosity. A large number of the people who buy LA PRENSA are the revolutionaries, particularly those of the middle class. However, there are many revolutionaries, the great majority by the way, the low income workers and the poor peasants, who don't read newspapers. I think that if they read LA PRENSA, they would be in the streets protesting against that newspaper. The newspapers with the greatest circulation in the world are the pornographic newspapers and the yellow press. The pornographic press has a large clientele. In England, the newspaper with the largest circulation isn't the TIMES; the one with the biggest circulation is an evening pornographic newspaper. Political pornography is the use of lies and the manipulation of half-truths.

We will now refer to specific things, particularly the issues of LA PRENSA from Saturday, 9 January to Tuesday, 12 January. We could choose any period and the results of the analysis would be the same. We had to choose a period and we did so. An overall view of those issues permits us to find the column that [word indistinct] the most important news of LA PRENSA in that period.

As subsequent analysis will show, the rally of the so-called democratic forces in honor of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal involved a confrontation with the forces of the revolutionary government at two levels. First, at the level of the mass movement, in which an alleged popular resistance was stressed. Popular resistance here is equivalent to an attitude of active opposition to the government. The characteristic of "popular" implies a confrontation with the Sandinist masses, which are derogatorily called mobs. They are using the name given to the groups of scum when they were with (Nicolas Sevilla). I think Daniel [referring to Daniel Ortega] gave them the proper name; divine hordes.

The second aspect is the ideological level, in which anticommunism appears. On one hand, the figure of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal is used, not due to his anti-Somozism, which was fundamental and permanent in him, but due to this anticommunism, which was secondary and probably just temporary in him. In accordance with that view, only the anticommunist forces have the right to evoke the figure of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

There is also an attempt to identify the revolution's power with communism, giving that word the content that the Somozist propaganda used to give it. In this case, the same content that the U.S. imperialist propaganda gives it. Somoza's anticommunism was no different from LA PRENSA's anticommunism. What it evidently seeks is to lead the public toward a previously planned objective. According to this objective, the supporters of the Sandinist front resort to violence in an attempt to destroy the democratic forces and the people. For example, LA PRENSA reports on Saturday that they stone the headquarters of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], on Monday they try to assassinate Robelo, on Tuesday they try to assassinate the leaders of the CTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers]. Finally, the most important event in recent days, the subversive plot, is relegated to a secondary place. On Saturday, when LA PRENSA reports on that criminal plot, it tries to justify figures involved in the terrorist plans, such as Adriana Guillen. On Sunday it highlights the MDN denial of any links between the rightwing political parties and the subversives. On Tuesday (?it stresses a defense) of Jose Esteban Gonzalez. As LA PRENSA sees it, the problem isn't that the people are threatened by a criminal plot; that isn't the problem. The problem isn't that the refinery was going to be blown up and that the workers of the refinery and of the cement plant were going to be killed; that isn't the problem. The problem is that some of those who were implicated in the plot are innocent. That is the only thing that concerns LA PRENSA.

Let us now proceed to the analysis of specific cases. Let us look at the Saturday, 9 January 1982 issue. There is a report that initiates the political line of subsequent days. It stresses the mass movement and the ideological dispute. It begins to create the climate of confrontation with the frontpage headline; The Stones Return. The report on the Interior Ministry communique about the plot is published without comment and at a secondary level. Indeed, on the front page it highlights the statement by Adriana Guillen, implicated in the counterrevolutionary actions. She maintains that the charges of her participation are merely gross lies. She suggests to the reader that government officials and the members of state security invent gross lies.

In order to show LA PRENSA's character of misinformation in this case, we would have to contrast its reports with those of Costa Rica's honest press and newsmen. The Costa Rican newsmen report that Adriana Guillen is an agent for the counterrevolution. Her specific function is that of issuing communiques and holding press conferences, to report on counterrevolutionary activities, primarily those of the Chamorro Rappaccioli brothers. For example, before the sinister plot was discovered, news agency reports began to arrive from Costa Rica with war reports of the self-styled [acronym indistinct]. Adriana Guillen released these war reports. She was going from San Jose to other countries. I am not going to mention names, so as not to add more fuel to the fire. However, we have proof. By publishing the statements of this woman, whose tickets were obtained through LA PRENSA, it presented itself as if it were defending the truth. But in fact, what it has done is act as a tribune so that a counterrevolutionary agency could insult government institutions, such as state security and its officials. Not satisfied with this, LA PRENSA reports that in a search of the house of Julio Gonzalez Garron, one of those who confessed participation in the plot, the police took everything. State security not only invents lies and is a repressive institution, but its members are thieves. To all of this must be added the fact that [words indistinct].

What is the reason for the military occupation of the factory owned by the aforementioned terrorist? What they said earlier was enough. What was the reason for the military occupation there? [Words indistinct] with a touch of cynicism.

By the way, our attention is also drawn to the importance that is given on the front page, with photographs, to the Chilean diplomats' visit to LA PRENSA at a time when state security had just denounced the participation of foreign diplomats in a counterrevolutionary plot.

Listen to this headline: Mystery With the French Weapons. LA PRENSA simply ignores the existence of the Somozist gangs in Honduran territory. There is no relationship between such gangs and the fact that our government buys weapons. No, for them, the purchase of the French weapons is a mystery, a secret that the government didn't want to reveal. We will see in subsequent issues how LA PRENSA solves this mystery. Meanwhile, while the mobs throw rocks again and our government buys weapons, the opposition parties are [words indistinct]. On one hand, they placed us with the weapons, the mobs, the rocks. A secret and lies; and on the other hand, they connect the saintly opposition parties with the cynicism of truth.

Let us look at Sunday's issue. The march [in honor of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal] is primarily headlined, stressing the participation of the so-called opposition parties.

They are the rightwing parties, as everyone knows. Preparing the atmosphere for its subsequent news policy, it unleashed the ideological confrontation by taking the writings of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro out of their historical context. I am talking about Chamorro Cardenal; this must be clarified. Look at this frontpage photograph of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal with his slogan: Nicaragua will once again be a republic. What could this phrase suggest in the context of a line of news that pits the revolutionary government against the so-called democratic forces? That the current situation is identical to that during the Somozist dictatorship -- that is the suggestion. Backing this [word indistinct] manipulation, there is an article on the front page written by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios with the headline: Would My Father Support the Process? After it has been suggested to the reader that Nicaragua isn't a republic, we must also clearly understand that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal wouldn't support our process. On the editorial page, Sandino's Sandinism is confronted with the communism of Marxism-Leninism. The meaning of this confrontation will be obtained by the reader from the context of the preceding campaign. This campaign seeks to identify the government with communism and Marxism-Leninism, associating the latter with totalitarianism and repression.

In the same reports about the most important event over the weekend, which is the disclosed plot, LA PRENSA, in a diversionist manner, focuses its report on what it describes as TASS' slander of LA PRENSA. The [words indistinct] of a collective problem that concerns all of the people and in which the country's security and the blood of many Nicaraguans are at stake is given second place to a private problem that concerns only a privately-owned newspaper.

On the last page, it reports on an MDN communique that rejects the validity of state security's denunciation. State security, directed by Mr Lenin Cerna, is described as a repressive organization within the Interior Ministry. It also talks of state security's repressive forces and of the Interior Ministry's news media. It is no accident that after reading this publication, a counterrevolutionary organization decided to plan the assassination of brigade commander and guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna -- the repressive Mr Lenin Cerna.

Therefore, the interest is not in highlighting the functions of the security institutions in a popular state but in the purely repressive character that those institutions supposedly have in the current government. The manipulation cannot be clearer. There is no mention of the functions [words indistinct] and the sovereignty of the country and the security of Nicaraguans.

There is no mention of that. Those are the tasks that the Interior Ministry's institutions carries out. As was to be expected, there is no mention of the real magnitude of the effects in economic losses and human victims that the implementation of the criminal plot would have had. The plot was prevented precisely by the work of the companeros of state security.

On that last page, under the headline: PCD [Democratic Conservative Party] paid an emotional tribute to Pedro; Clemente Guido refers to Fernando Chamorro as a commander. As far as we know, Fernando Chamorro has not been a commander in the time of [words indistinct], unless it has been as commander of the counterrevolution. For those who view Fernando Chamorro as a commander, that is their business. This is published alongside a communique in which Commander Lenin Cerna is called mister. Well, Fernando Chamorro is a commander and Lenin Cerna is a mister. So this is a communique in which one of the leaders of the counterrevolution is called a commander. One communique complements the other. By publishing both of them, LA PRENSA plays the counterrevolutionary game. Mr Lenin Cerna is a repressive member of state security and Fernando Chamorro is a commander. These are the characteristics of LA PRENSA.

Let us look at the 11 January issue. But don't worry Lenin, you will continue to be a commander [applause] and Fernando Chamorro will continue to be a vulgar criminal. Everyone knows his background. Everyone knows who he is and what his personal conduct has been.

On the front page of the 11 January issue the results of the line of news of the previous days are clearly defined. The banner headline states: Pedro Joaquin Unites the Democratic Forces. First of all, this is where the previous ideological campaign around the figure of Pedro Joaquin was leading. Chamorro Cardenal is linked to the so-called democratic forces. The manipulation has identified those forces as democratic and anticommunist. The articles of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal in the previous issues were those in which he confronted communism. Now then, the democratic forces are also confronting communism and, what a coincidence, they are also the ones dissenting from and confronting the FSLN.

The text of the report accuses the "divine hordes" of violently provoking the democratic forces. The other headlines state: Hordes Come up Against the People's Resistance; and They Tried to Assassinate Engineer Robelo. This reaffirms the confrontation between the democratic forces and the antidemocratic forces, which are the hordes, and the totalitarian and violent methods that supposedly characterize them.

The not-so-hidden message being conveyed is this: The hordes -- that is, the Sandinists, the people -- attacked a democratic demonstration, tried to kill Mister [previous word in English] Robelo and threatened the exercise of the people's rights.

Two things are implied by the use of the term "resistance"; there is the implication that the FSLN does not represent the people's interests and there is a kind of veiled invitation to the people to offer resistance to a government that does not represent their interests.

Let us continue. Taking for granting that its information is the truth, LA PRENSA has the following subtitle at the bottom of the page, Official Police Version. It gives the reader the impression that the government reports are false. The truth is on the side of the so-called opposition. On the other side there can only be lies, falsity.

And to close, the last page, continuing LA PRENSA'S manipulatory technique, places the slogans shouted by the reactionary democratic demonstrators, what they call the opposition, in contraposition to those that, by mere logical deduction, the Sandinists might have wished to shout. What are the slogans that, according to LA PRENSA's logic, we Sandinists would have liked to shout? I will read a few examples. Some of you have surely read these slogans: Nicaragua for Nicaraguans. Nicaragua [word indistinct] and so forth.

The logical deduction is that the others would be as follows: You know what we would have shouted, according to the logic? Sandinism, no, communism, yes; Nicaragua for the foreigners; Nicaragua will never again be a republic; Nicaraguan people, obey; Terror to Nicaragua; The march of communism does not stop; A change of master is liberation.

In analyzing the issue of Sunday, 10 January, I already pointed out that it contrasts Sandino's Sandinism with communism. We Sandinists appear to be directly linked to communism. In that issue, when Pedro Joaquin Chamorro is quoted as saying that Nicaragua will again be a republic, the implication is that it is not a republic now, that it is a nation subject to totalitarianism. Of course, Pedro Joaquin meant that Nicaragua would not again be a republic under Somoza. To reproduce this slogan is to say that Nicaragua is not a republic; that the nation is subject to totalitarianism and that it is subject to a foreign power, which of course can be no other than the USSR.

Thus we Sandinists appear to shout directly that Nicaragua will never again be a republic, that what we call liberation is simply a change of masters, that if the master was previously Somoza, now the master, the present master, can only be the Sandinist government.

Faced with all of this, we really do not know whether to get angry or to laugh. We wonder whether this is naivete or cynicism; whether this is a joke, a stupid joke, or if they think we are stupid.

I believed that the directors of LA PRENSA are neither stupid nor naive. They are educated men. Indeed, [words indistinct] himself, is, in my opinion, a good man and a good poet. But he is terrorized, historically terrorized by imperialism. Moreover, he is intelligent. I know that he has been to the university.

Therefore, if we reach the conclusion that they are not stupid, then they must believe that we are stupid. They probably believe that all of you are stupid. They must believe that all of our people are stupid.

Well, let us look at the issue of Tuesday, 12 January. Culminating this entire news plan, its frontpage headline is about the alleged criminal attitude of the Sandinists; they were going to kill Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, leaders. As you can see, this is accompanied by a female member of the Sandinist people's army as she is receiving her identification card as a member of the FSLN. The purpose of this report is noted in the subtitle, according to which that woman had threatened the CTN leaders with a pistol. A weak woman against an army of CTN members. And subsequently, the FSLN is described as an armed party. This is obviously an attempt to persuade the reader that the FSLN, an armed party, is not only divorced from the people, but also, just like that companera with the pistol in hand, is a threat to the people. That is the suggestion that is made.

Link this to the other headline: Macias Resigned. The word "resigned" is in quotes. Then there is another headline: Suit Against TASS; Watchmen Sue Humberto Ortega, a title which forces the reader to associate a representative of our government with a Soviet agency. Underneath, another headline: Another Serious Charge; Sandinist Defense Committees Oblige People To Buy BARRICADA. Beside this, the headline: Strong Tremor in the Northern Area. These are all sensationalist headlines that seek to create anxiety, a feeling of danger in the reader, and in which threats are being made by the members of the government, government organs or FSLN members. In line with the anticommunist plan, there is an attempt to link these persons and organizations with the USSR.

With this strategem, the reader's sentiments are manipulated so that he identifies the government with a threat against the people. The report on public recognition of the police can only constitute the obligatory note of cynicism.

Finally, below we have the headline: Airport: The Door to the World That Urgently Needs Repair. In a way, it is not very different from another airport that is relatively close to us, which is the Costa Rican airport.

We do not have the money to allow people to depart the country from an air-conditioned bar.

In other words, it is more important to improve the airport than to improve the defense of our revolution. The counterrevolution, the conspiracies, are not threats, are not an urgent problem. The airport is more urgent. Defense of our country is a door that must be left open to allow the counterrevolutionaries and imperialists to come in.

How strange that when our problem is a plot, a true armed threat made against the Nicaraguan people, the only thing the paper can do is attempt to absolve our old acquaintance, Jose Esteban Gonzalez, from blame.

On the editorial pages, which continue the diversionist attempts of the front page, there is a return once again to the topic of the opposition between the people and the government. A topic under debate: Popularity [LA PRENSA headline]. [Words indistinct] the laws of science. The technicians said that the scientific (?data) had been manipulated to demonstrate the popularity of our leaders.

In closing, we go to the last page. We find a little column with an allusion to our government with a term that in previous issues has been used to designate officials of the socialist governments, which are described as totalitarian. Right beside it, under the headline: Fletes Identifies Leaders of the Mob, it is finally discovered that the leaders of the mob are high-ranking officials of the social security institute, personnel of state military organizations, employees of the Interior Ministry and a traffic official. In summary, they are Sandinists and members of the revolutionary government.

Finally, that last page also contains the report that could not fail to excite the wrath of the people; the telegram by Donald Lacayo in which he, claiming to represent the State Council, protests the French decision to sell weapons to our government.

To end this analysis, we must refer to an article published in the 13 January issue, precisely the day on which the LA PRENSA watchmen fired on a peacful popular demonstration in which the people were publicly protesting against that newspaper. Roberto Cardenal states in an article on the editorial page, and I quote: The political parties have won in the streets. They have lost their fear of the mobs and they know that they are strong.

How nice, just at a time when the criminal operation of the refinery and the cement factory had just been thwarted; at a time when the valor and firmness of certain Sandinist companeros had just foiled an attempt to hijack the 19 July airplane; at a time when the Sandinist fighters are defending our country's flag on the Honduran border; a time of public disclosure of a plot in which the CIA, the bourgeoisie and some other people (?were involved). How could the Nicaraguan people receive this individual's protest against our purchase of weapons to defend ourselves against people who are armed by the CIA, by imperialism, to attack us? What could our people think of a newspaper that, under the pretext of alleged objectivity, lends itself for the publication of items of dishonor, ignominy, indecency and unpatriotism?

It was normal for the mothers of our martyrs who fell on the border to go to the directors of that newspaper to condemn publications of this kind. It was normal and natural for the people to stage a demonstration, to express their firm rejection in front of the building that houses LA PRENSA newspaper.

We (?ask) whether it was natural for LA PRENSA watchmen to fire on this peaceful demonstration. Indeed, after one of the directors of LA PRENSA has stated that they have won in the streets and have no fear of the mob, we can only wonder whether the LA PRENSA watchmen did not at least feel (?guilty), upon firing on what their employers called the mob.

However, we cannot avoid making at least an attempt to answer the question that the people and we ourselves asked here after these bloody incidents -- in the true sense of the word because there were bloody bodies. I cannot possibly avoid asking: Is there a conscious link between LA PRENSA and the CIA? You all know, you have heard of the Santa Fe document.

It is a report prepared by members of the CIA and some officials of the Reagan administration. It outlines the entire strategy for blocking the Latin American people's process of national liberation, for destabilizing governments like ours that represent their peoples, that have earned their future, that have earned their freedom. This is combined with military support for reactionary governments or, in our case, for bands like those which attack us in an escalated campaign which has as its main guidelines anticommunism and ideological diversion. The root of the physical and spiritual misery that our people are now experiencing is our economic dependence on North America; in other words, on imperialism.

The anticommunist campaign seeks to divert attention from this, the true root of our problems. It is an attempt to make us believe that the so-called [word indistinct] conflict is more important. That is the precise goal of diversions; to distract us from our urgent problems, even using religion for that purpose, through campaigns led by LA PRENSA. Examples are the (Quechua) virgin and the statements by the nun (Clemens), which I understand were denied by the bishop himself.

The main imperialist instrument for carrying out this campaign is the CIA, which has news agencies such as the COPLEY NEWS SERVICE, LATIN, CANA-REUTER, (AICA) and others; which have been reported as CIA organs, even by U.S. papers like the New York TIMES.

To carry out this campaign, the CIA infiltrates and subverts local news media such as -- as everyone knows -- EL MERCURIO of Chile, in a diversion campaign that is truly exemplary. This is important; EL MERCURIO was important to the destabilization of President Allende's government.

The methods that the CIA uses for the ideological offensive against revolutionary government can be clearly seen in the case of EL MERCURIO; the design, the diagrams, the material, the layout of that paper constitute a true masterpiece of the perverse art of manipulating the masses.

Among other techniques, they used the juxtaposition of photographs, headlines and reports that confuse and deceive the reader; information on acts of violence that give the reader a feeling of danger and of a threat to his security, a mathematical [as heard] coordination between the campaign that imperialism is waging abroad and the local campaign; the use of headlines and texts out of their spatial and historical context; in terms of the topics of the anticommunist campaign, Marxists are presented as enemies of democracy and of freedom of the press and are viewed to be responsible for the economic crisis; and the government itself is portrayed as an entity that is not only isolated from the people but opposes the people's interests, acting as a simple instrument of international communism, a threat to the security of all citizens.

The analysis of the LA PRENSA issue that I have just presented to you, as I said at the outset, was the beginning of a study that experts in the field consider a demonstration that the goals and topics of that newspaper coincide dangerously with those of EL MERCURIO and conform to the guidelines of the Santa Fe document. They give the impression that, in practice, the news-reporting strategy of LA PRENSA, its McCarthyist anticommunism and its diversionist reportage can only have the effect of providing the ideological support needed by the counterrevolution. Instead of informing the Nicaraguans about the serious problems being faced by the country, this newspaper seeks to frighten them by exaggerating reports, as part of the ideological imperialist offensive.

In the text of this analysis, we referred to LA PRENSA's systematic concealment of the criminal plot against the refinery and the cement factory. But this is not the only incident about which LA PRENSA has misled the Nicaraguans. I remember the hypocritical hue and cry that this newspaper raised with regard to Poland, the sensationalist speculation that it encouraged about an invasion of that country. This, by the way, is in contrast to its obvious disillusion in view of the fact that the Polish problem was solved internally.

Well then, what did LA PRENSA say about the boycott staged by the United States within the IDB against the loan that our government was trying to obtain for the cattlemen of Chontales? Not a single word. Nothing. Is LA PRENSA showing interest in the cattlemen of Chontales, in the patriotic private sector? Isn't it showing, instead, more interest in legitimizing the aggressive actions of imperialism? LA PRENSA also failed to comment on the U.S. attempt to block a loan that our government was requesting for sewage and other projects in the poor neighborhoods of Managua. Is it showing interest in the people, in the poor of Nicaragua? Isn't it, rather, trying to hide the malevolence that imperialism feels toward our people?

Even less did LA PRENSA show happiness when our government managed to defeat the imperialist machinations. It could not rejoice with the poor of Managua, whose neighborhoods are beginning to obtain the projects for which the loan is being used.

As far as agrarian reform is concerned, the beneficiaries simply do not exist for LA PRENSA. Perhaps a vestige of Nicaraguan feeling has prevented that paper from criticizing the agrarian reform directly. But hypocrisy always finds a way to disguise immorality. Therefore, what it cannot criticize directly, it criticizes indirectly with destructive intent. That is why it raises a sensationalist hue and cry about the personal cases of confiscation, while it says not a word about the general benefit to the people who gain from the agrarian reform.

The diversionist, McCarthyist campaign, the campaign to conceal the problems of our revolution is aggravated by LA PRENSA through its generous defense of persons like Adriana Guillen.

It has, of course, done other things for which we can accuse the paper. We could, for example, accuse it of having used fraudulent maneuvers, in complicity with the owner of the printing company, to obtain money improperly from the literacy campaign. I want you to know that we have a basis for saying this.

Sometimes we give them a motive. There was an editorial, either today or yesterday, on the Sandinist television network, if I am not mistaken, about a poem by Dario. It is the fierce barbarians [as heard], the famous ode. At the end, companeros, the phrase that refers to God was suppressed. Dario wrote this and if we suppress it, we are providing grounds for them to attack us and, moreover, for them to criticize us, because that is sectarianism. We cannot hide what Dario says.

The criticism of LA PRENSA has one purpose; revolutionary criticism has another. Companeros, we are not sectarian. If Dario said this, we have to put down exactly what our great poet said; we cannot dissect his words. That is sectarianism and mental pettiness.

Nevertheless, we hestitate to accept the possibility that LA PRENSA could act in direct complicity with the CIA and the counterrevolution. We really would not like to believe that there are still people in Nicaragua who scorn the blood of our martyrs. This revolution cost us rivers of blood and we would not like to believe that there are some who sell themselves so easily. We would not like to believe that those who scorn that blood are the directors of a newspaper with which Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal waged a war to the death against Somozism and against imperialism, because to fight against Somozism and all of its prior and subsequent manifestations is to fight against imperialism.

However, in the wake of the bloodhsed in front of the LA PRENSA offices, resulting from a peaceful exercise of freedom of expression, it will be very difficult for our people to share our good faith and our hope that that newspaper will change its news policy, directing itself toward a struggle for unity in the face of imperialist aggression, and responding to our patience; because after all, we are not armor-plated.

In any case, the people whom we led in war and in the underground against Somozism, the people whom we now lead in the struggle against Somozism without Somoza -- which is always accompanied by Somoza's friends -- those people who are calling for the confiscation of LA PRENSA deserve an explanation of our attitude, of our good faith, of our patience toward that news medium that hides the real problems, stresses problems manufactured by CIA news agencies and, finally, does not hesitate to publish communiques and statements that attack our revolution.

Our attitude can be explained by our determination to maintain political pluralism and to sustain the mixed economy to which we are committed before all the people, the workers and the patriotic businessmen.

We are consistent; we want to be. Otherwise, the FSLN would not have proposed the law of political parties and submitted it for discussion by all the political parties in order to bring about the true pluralism that is demanded by our historical reality.

We want to show the world our determination to be pluaralist by the existence of LA PRENSA. In sum, we want to demonstrate to the world that those who do not understand or who distort the meaning of pluralism will be the ones to blame for whatever consequences may befall them. It will not be our fault. We will merely fulfill the commitment that we undertook when we began the struggle against all forms of oppression; against both the physcial and ideological forms of it; against Somozism, with or without Somoza; and in one word, against imperialism and its local agents.

That commitment is none other than to raise -- as a compendium of all our revolutionary slogans -- the banner of the interests of the true protagonists of this revolution; the people of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, companeros, allow me to conclude by evoking that giant of our cultural revolution, who early this century was addressing the sphinx, that symbol to which the bourgeoisie assigns only an escapist content [as heard], and said the following: I ask the sphinx, which is awaiting the future, the question [words indistinct] will we be delivered to the fierce barbarians? Will so many million men speak English?

We, the sons of Sandino must answer now. The sphinx has shattered into pieces. We have deciphered its enigma. We have freed ourselves of the fierce barbarians. Those who impose in Spanish ideas that are translated from English will be defeated. In good Spanish, we say to Ruben Dario, Sandino and Fonseca: A free fatherland or death.

DELEGATION CITES OAS APPOROVAL OF NICARAGUAN PLAN

PA030416 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A Nicaraguan proposal was approved at the seventh meeting of the OAS labor ministers in the Dominican Republic. Nicaragua presented a proposal entitled, "Horizontal Cooperation" whose main idea is the exchange of technology to aid the socioeconomic development of the member countries.

Because of their social importance, this proposal, as well as the one for a new economic order, were considered among the most important at the meeting held last month. According to reports issued by the delegation, headed by Nicaraguan Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, not only were the Nicaraguan proposals considered new developments in this field, but when most of the countries presented their proposals on the way to solve social and labor problems and when the union of the three sectors in economic development, the workers, the government and the employers, was discussed, Nicaragua's proposals were favored.

In Nicaragua, we are working on this problem day by day. In our country, since the revolutionary triumph, the three sectors involved in production, the workers, the government and the employers, must work together.

DEFENDANTS IN SABOTAGE CASE PLEAD NOT GUILTY

PA032321 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The 11 terrorists charged with sabotage and attempted murder yesterday denied the charges and even said they do not know their commander, William Baltodano.

Dr (Antonio Severino Medrano) mainly represented (Julio Gonzalez Ferron), (Absalon Blanco) and (Asuncion Lopez). Dr (Carlos Manuel Vilques) is defending (Jesus Medrano) and Dr (Rosa Nora Cuba) is defending (Gilberto Mojica), it was reported.

As is public knowledge, the 11 terrorists planned to blow up the Managua refinery and cement plant. They intended to destabilize the process and permit the return of the fratricidal past.

The previously mentioned defendants as well as (Enrique Medrano), (Arnoldo de Jesus Medrano), (Juan Ramon Munguia), (Rodrigo Solano), (Juan Manuel Poveda), (Rasario de los Angeles Hernandez) and (Felix Pedro Cruz Laguna) all denied the charges despite the evidence against them.

MDN CITES FSLN MOVES TOWARD TOTALITARIANISM

PA021400 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The way the FSLN has been applying Leninist theories, it definitely wants to perpetuate itself in power and does not want to hand over power peacefully or through elections, Dr Alvaro Jerez of the Necaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] told CORPORACION GAZETTE. The MDN politician made the remark after reading the pronouncements and agreements of last week's FSLN assembly.

He added: What the FSLN is applying is Lenin's theory on the transition of capitalism to totalitarian socialism, the theory used by the communist. This same system has been used by Cuba and the Soviet Union. It is clear that the Sandinists want to impose totalitarian socialism in our country since the state, the revolution and the FSLN are one and the same. Very definitely, the FSLN is doomed to totalitarianism since the systems it is using are exact copies of that type of government.

Here is Dr Jerez: [Begin Jerez recording] There are messages being sent, not only in the (?resolutions) defined during the assembly but also in the way they were publicly presented. One of these is the headline in today's BARRICADA, which clearly defines the intentions of the FSLN, what it is and what it wants for the revolution's future.

In the national edition of today's BARRICADA, the (?slogan) over the headline reads: "The revolution is indestructible and Sandinism is its guiding force."

If we read this in good Nicaraguan, in good Christian language, it means what the FSLN has said recently: that the revolution is the FSLN, the FSLN is the republic, and everything opposing the FSLN opposes the revolution. In addition, the FSLN has already been elected by the people for eternity and only its members have the right to power.

This was also reflected in the assembly: The FSLN continues to want access to power and to tell the people of Nicaragua and the world that only its members -- as the vanguard -- have access or the possibility of access to power and the revolution's leadership. Another very eloquent thing is that recently we have seen that the state security organizations, the Sandinist police and the army are no longer the most repressive forces of the FSLN or the government. It is the mobs. These mobs are headed by a FSLN commander named Leticia Herrera, who has been harshly criticized for her attitude and her great abuse of our people who have been seized by these mobs. [end recording]

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. THREATS ARE SMOKESCREEN

FL040212 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Carlos Mora Herman Commentary]

[Text] Guatemala has turned into the center of operations for U.S. attempts to get rid of Central America's liberation movements. The present U.S. administration, headed by Ronald Reagan, has considerably reinforced its military and economic assistance to the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, who has imposed terror ever since he assumed the presidency in 1978. Pentagon and CIA experts as well as a growing number of Yankee military advisers are reinforcing Romeo Lucas and their operations base in Guatemala to act against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

A series of armed actions began a few days ago in Guatemala against economic targets, coinciding with the 2d anniversary of the brutal massacre at the Spanish Embassy in the Guatemalan capital. On 31 January 1980, repressive forces of the Romeo Lucas regime stormed the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala city to evict a group of Indian peasants who had occupied the embassy in protest over the genocide practiced by the regime. Forty people died, including embassy personnel, in an unspeakable act which violated all international standards of conduct.

Now, the United States is worried about the increasing guerrilla activity in Guatemala and resorts to its oft-used charge that Cuba in interfering in Central America. Secretary of State Alexander Haig renewed his attacks against our country yesterday in a speech to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr Haig even said that a whole spectrum of military political and economic steps were being considered against our country. The day before, assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders also accused Cuba of interfering in Central America. Some U.S. official will be accusing us next of throwing the rock at Vice President Bush a few blocks from the White House in Washington.

President Reagan plans to increase aid to the genocidal Salvadoran junta to $300 million this year. This despite the fact that the archbishop of San Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Dama, disclosed in his new year sermon that between January and November 1981, 11,723 people had been killed by the regime's soldiers in that country. This accusation is in addition to daily evidence that the Salvadoran junta is killing the people with the complicity, advise and help of the United States.

In view of all this, the frequent and hysterical statements of Yankee officials against Cuba have ceased to impress us. They are akin to the story about shouting "thief, thief" to distract attention and conceal the true culprit.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION VISITS HOLGUIN PROJECTS

FL031945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry delegation headed by its Deputy Minister Nikolay Komarov has toured Holguin accompanied by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the party's Politburo and the party's first secretary in the province. The visitors toured several industrial projects of the mineral-metallurgical development program which are being carried out in Moa with technical assistance from the USSR and CEMA. Komarov and his delegation then visited the main buildings of the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution cane harvesters factory and the 26th July Heroes agricultural tools factory. The Soviet delegation from the Foreign Trade Ministry traveled to Holguin accompanied by German Amado-Blanco, vice minister of foreign trade.

FOREIGN MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO ANGOLA

FL011341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in Angola for an official visit of a few days. The delegation was received at Luanda's international airport by Paulo Jorge, Angola's minister of foreign affairs.

Malmierca told reporters that met him at his arrival that during his visit, at the invitation of Paulo Jorge, he will study various aspects of international affairs with Jorge. This visit, Malmierca said, comes at a time when international tensions have become more intense due to the aggressive policies of the United States against nations struggling for their liberty or to gain their independence.

PARTY DELEGATION LED BY RISQUET ON AFRICA TOUR

Arrival in Zimbabwe

FL011250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A high-level Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and Secretariat, arrived in Salisbury Sunday for an official visit to Zimbabwe. Risquet and his companions are visiting at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union Party.

The delegation had completed an official visit to Ethiopia yesterday during which they were received by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. A cooperation protocol between the PCC and the organizing committee of Ethiopia's Working People's Party was signed in Addis Ababa during the visit. Risquet also met in Addis Ababa with hundreds of Cuban internationalist workers working in various areas of Ethiopia's economic and social life, to whom he relayed greetings and congratulations from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Zimbabwe is the fourth African country visited by the official delegation headed by Jorge Risquet. The others were Mozambique, Tanzania and Ethopia.

Visit to Zambia

FL022125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes was received today in Lusaka by (Ruben Camanga), a member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. The African leader highly rated Cuba's contribution to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and aggression. (Ruben Camanga) stressed that cooperation between the parties of Cuba and Zambia is constantly strengthened and serves the interests of peace and reciprocal understanding between the two states. For his part, Jorge Risquet Valdes spoke of the aggravated international tensions in Central America and southern Africa caused by rhe reinforced aggressiveness of the imperialist forces.

Meets President Kaunda

FL031840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Lusaka -- Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, has met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who expressed his satisfaction over Cuba's activities as a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

Jorge Risquet for his part judged very highly Zambia's contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the southern cone of Africa. Risquet said that the Cuban delegation arrived in Zambia at a time when the imperialist forces are trying to recover their lost positions, not only in Africa, but also in the Caribbean. In the talks, Kaunda emphasized that the problems of southern Africa are a direct result of imperialism's aspiration to obtain superprofits by exploiting the native population of the racist republic of South Africa and Namibia.

AFGHAN WOMEN'S LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL291845 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, was on hand at the Jose Marti International Airport this morning to receive Anahita Ratebzad, chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo. The Afghan women's leader and her entourage will observe a schedule of activities in our country that includes visits to Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and other places.

Meeting at MPSP Offices

FL301337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, chairman of the Afghan Women's Federation and the peace, friendship and solidarity organization, and a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo, has visited the Havana offices of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] for an exchange of views. The Afghan leader was received by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of the MPSP and a member of the party's Central Committee, and by MPSP workers.

Aguirre briefed her on the MPSP program and said that the struggle for peace in our country has special characteristics under the present circumstances because, he said, we defend the revolution while struggling for peaceful conquests all over the world at the same time. The women's leader said in turn that all who support the struggle for revolutionary conquests in Afghanistan are also supporting the struggle for world peace, and the Afghan people will continue to fight for their revolution to the last drop of blood.

Anahita Ratebzad arrived yesterday in our country heading a delegation invited by the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] and was received at the airport by Vilma Espin, president of the FMC and alternate member of the Politburo.

Friendly Relations Furthered

FL020008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Rene Rodriguez, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], has received Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who is visiting our country. The chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] and the peace, solidarity and friendship organization, is heading a delegation that includes (Mohafita Razmenda), a member of the DWOA Central Committee, and (Mahan Sonnem), of the peace, solidarity and friendship organization.

Increased friendly and solidarity relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting, held at ICAP offices. A friendship association will be established for this purpose. Material on the economic and social life in Afghanistan and Cuba was exchanged at the meeting.

MINISTER VIERA RECEIVED BY UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR

FL021358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has received Cuba's First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera Linares in his office at the UN headquarters. The Cuban vice foreign minister congratulated Perez de Cuellar for his election to the highest post of the international organization. The two leaders exchanged views on the role being played by the Nonaligned Countries Movement, which is headed by Cuba, in the emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian territory of the Golan heights. Vice Foreign Minister Viera Linares heads Cuba's delegation to the General Assembly's emergency meeting which began on 29 January.

OFFICIAL HAVANA REPORTS ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BRAZIL

FL011457 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Ruy Barreto, president of the Brazilian Confederation of Commercial Associations, has asserted in Rio de Janeiro that a cooperation protocol with Cuba's Chamber of Commerce is under study. Barreto, who recently visited Havana city, has also announced that he might return to Cuba to sign the agreement, which provides for reciprocal assistance with a view to commercial development between the two organizations. The project also includes the exchange of information on international fairs and exhibits and holding periodic meetings between representatives of the two countries.

SURINAME DELEGATION TO VISIT CUBA FOR TALKS

FL292138 Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 29 Jan (CANA) -- A high-level mission from Suriname is scheduled to leave here next week for Cuba for discussions from February 8-12 on wide ranging matters, the government has announced. The delegation will comprise representaties from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Health, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and from the National Planning Bureau.

Making the announcement at a press briefing today, Suriname's Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, who leaves tomorrow for New York to attend a meeting of the Caribbean Development Cooperation Committee, said that he would head the mission to Cuba, which will look at matters relating to trade, agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry. Last year a two-man delegation from Cuba carried out a survey of the Suriname pharmaceutical industry.

The sending of the mission to Havana results from an agreement reached here last year when a delegation headed by the deputy Cuban foreign minister came to Paramaribo.

Mr Naarendorp also explained that in New York, the Caribbean Development Co-operation Committee (CDCC) will discuss a wide range of matters, including the U.S.-proposed Caribbean Basin initiative and the part it should play in the development of the region.

Mr Naarendorp also disclosed that Suriname will be establishing an embassy in Mexico and that a two-man foreign affairs team will go shortly to that country preparatory to the establishment of the mission.

He disclosed too that from February 1-15 a delegation from the United States Army Corps of Engineers will be in Suriname for discussions on dredging the country's harbour front. During his discussions recently with the United States assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders, it was indicated that the Reagan administration was willing to offer Suriname bilateral aid.

According to Mr Naarendorp, Suriname stated that it was interested in both multilateral and bilateral aid, but the latter must be according to strict rules of procedures.

CASTRO MEETS WITH CHILE'S RADICAL PARTY LEADER

FL031222 Havana Domestic Service in in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party, has held talks with Anselmo Sule, president of Chile's Radical Party and vice president of the Socialist International. During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal atmosphere, problems related to Latin America and the Caribbean were examined, particularly those dealing with the Chilean situation and those of an international nature in general.

WFTU SECRETARY ARRIVES IN ADVANCE OF CONGRESS

FL011417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The 10th WFTU Congress will begin in Havana in 9 more days. Arriving in the past few hours to participate in the congress was (Boris Averianov), secretary of the WFTU.

Jesus Escandel, secretary for international relations of the Central Organization of Cuba Trade Unions, held talks with (Averianov) later in the day. The two leaders discussed matters dealing with the congress.

HART MEETS WITH GROUP OF FOREIGN INTELLECTUALS

FL022005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has met at Casa de las Americas with a group of prestigious intellectuals from 24 countries which make up the panel of judges for the 1982 literary prize and with foreign guests invited to the Havana theater festival.

Hart explained how, despite threats of aggression against our country, more than 1,500 artists, writers and film makers have visited us since last September's meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America. Hart also said: "There is no culture without peace. The idea of peace should prevail. Culture will triumph and barbarism will be defeated."

PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA FOR MEETING

FL292153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A Cuban delegation headed by Raul Valdes Vivo, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, arrived today in Vienna, Austria, to participate in the dialogue on disarmament and detente. The organizers of the meeting, among them the World Council of Peace, announced that some 350 representatives of political parties, international organizations and regional groups from more than 50 countries will attend the conference.

Professor (Leo Gabriel) of Austria, who will chair the conference, said the dialogue's aim is to contribute to the process of detente and disarmament and the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for peace in the world. The meeting, which begins today, will last until 1 February.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT REPORTS LARGE TRADE DEFICIT

FL011321 Bridgetown CANA in English 1825 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 31 Jan (CANA) -- Dominica recorded a huge trade deficit of over 100 million E.C. dollars (one E.C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) in 1980, [year as received] according to the latest official released here by the government's statistical division. The annual overseas trade report for the year 1980 put Dominica's total import bill at 128.7 million dollars, and exports at a mere 26.3 million dollars.

The government statement said Caribbean countries were Dominica's principal trading partners. Dominica imported more than 43 million E.C. dollars worth of items from the region, while exporting just over 16 million dollars worth.

European Economic Community (EEC) countries were the second biggest trading bloc, with imports totalling over 36 million and exports more than nine million dollars.

Some 13.4 million dollars was spent during 1980 for transport equipment, which accounts for the largest single slice of the import bill, followed by metals and their manufacture, 12.4 million.

The third largest contributor to the high import bill was wood and lumber -- 7.8 million dollars. Exports of toilet and laundry soaps in 1980 represented 52 percent of the total domestic exports, amounting to 13.1 million dollars. The government statement said this represented a decrease of 33.1 percent over the 1979 figures.

Dominica recorded a trade deficit of 34.6 million E.C. dollars in 1979.

GRENADA

MINISTER COARD REPORTS HUGE TRADE DEFICIT

FL301759 Bridgetown CANA in English 0917 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 30 Jan (CANA) -- Grenada had a huge trade deficit last year, according to Finance Minister Bernard Coard. Total exports from Grenada in 1981 were 51.1 million East Caribbean dollars (one E.C. dollar: 37 cents U.S.) while imports reached the figure of 159.9 million E.C. dollars. The figures are given in a report on the national economy for 1981 and the prospects for 1982 given by Coard at a conference on the economy yesterday.

Cocoa was the major item exported at 20 million EC dollars with bananas and nutmegs second and third with 11.3 and 8.4 million dollars respectively. Of the non-traditional exports, clothing is making a good contribution with exports increased from 2.2 million dollars in 1980 to 5.4 million in 1981.

Food, beverages and tobacco continue to be the island's major imports, the figure for these commodities standing at 57.5 million dollars in 1981 as compared with 45.1 million in 1980. Capital goods increased in imports in 1981 to 25.9 million dollars from 20.3 million in 1980 and petroleum and petroleum products rose from 22.7 million to 25.1 million.

The total import figure in 1981 includes 13.8 million for imports related to the international airport project, and the 1980 figure of 151.1 million contains 5.1 million for this project. If the airport project figures are discounted, imports for 1981 are slightly less than in 1980.

ECONOMY TO GET DEVELOPMENT AID FROM EEC

FL282201 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 28 Jan (CANA) -- The head of the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation in the Caribbean, Gerald Waterson, says the EEC has taken action to help Grenada with its development. Mr Waterson said that the EEC has slightly bent its hard and fast rules to allow Grenada to attract highly qualified nations to return home to assist the country in a number of needy areas.

He said that there exists under the EEC's national indicative programme for the lesser developed countries of the Caribbean, a pool of experts fund which allows the community to assist Grenada in acquiring the services of its overseas nationals as well as other personnel from the region. "I think that it is important that we should, where we can, use nationals of the region as a desirable alternative to nationals from other ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific) states or from Europe who will obviously have a tougher time adapting to conditions of the Caribbean and Grenada," Mr Waterson said.

The Trinidad and Tobago-based diplomat announced that a technical mission, representing the EEC, would be in Grenada shortly on a tour to assist the island prepare financial requests for its allocation under the fifth European Development Fund (EDF).

Mr Waterson said the Grenada Government had identified 11 projects which it would be seeking finance for under its allocation of just over 10 million dollars (1 EC dollar: 39 cents U.S.) under the fifth EDF but was unable to receive the money because the necessary documentation was not done.

The diplomat said he hoped that the technical experts, who would be visiting Grenada in the next few weeks, would help prepare the financial requests, explain the objectives of the government's programmes, and their effects on the country's socio-economic development.

GOVERNMENT NATIONALIZES TELEPHONE SYSTEM

PA020424 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1617 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 1 Feb (EFE) -- The Government of Grenada has nationalized the island's only telephone system after paying the U.S. Continental Corporation the symbolic sum of $.50 for its shares. The FREE WEST INDIAN, the official newspaper of this Caribbean island, announced the nationalization in a frontpage article, indicating that a friendly agreement had been reached between the government and the U.S. enterprise.

Grenada's telephone service was divided equally between the government and the Continental Company. By taking over complete control of the telephone system, the government also assumes the company's debt of more than $1 million. The government recently announced an agreement with the GDR to improve the telephone service.

ARMED FORCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

FL021714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1459 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 2 Feb (CANA) -- Grenada's armed forces which recently celebrated their first anniversary as a unified group are to play a greater role in the island's economy, according to Deputy Secretary of the Interior Ian St Bernard. Major St Bernard said a work plan for the armed forces for 1982 had been drawn up outlining some of the areas in which the various divisions -- police, army, people's militia, coast guard, immigration and fire service -- would be involved during this year, officially designated as the year of economic construction.

He identified some of these areas as the construction of community centres, voluntary work on feeder roads in an effort to boost the agricultural sector, and agricultural work on various farms owned by the armed forces.

According to Major St Bernard, it was felt that the armed forces had to get more involved in helping to build the economy because during the previous year it was not able to do its fair share of this work.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has already said that Grenada's armed forces would have to make a serious contribution to the building of the Grenadian economy. Mr Bishop who is also commander-in-chief said one of the things which his leftist government was insisting on this year was that each unit and section of the armed forces be engaged in one economic activity every single month of the year.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ANNOUNCES MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL290020 Bridgetown CANA in English 0009 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jan (CANA) -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga today announced a minor cabinet reshuffle effective from February 1.

Pearnel Charles, minister of local government, is to take over the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transportation currently administered by Alva Ross. Ross will take charge of Charles' portfolio.

In the other shifts, Basil Buck, minister of state for mining and energy, will join the prime minister's office and Cecil July, a parliamentary secretary in the Mining Ministry, will be transferred to the Ministry of Youth and Community Development.

Mr Seaga said the Ministry of Public Utilities and Transportation will become increasingly involved in problems arising out of industrial relations and it was felt that a minister with a background in this area should be in charge. Charles is a former top official of the Bustamante industrial trade union.

Ross, Mr Seaga said, had a long working relationship with the parish councils which would enable him to carry through the government's development plans in the area. The minister of mining and energy was particularly capable and had resulted in the under-utilisation of Mr Buck and Mr July.

Mr Seaga said that Buck, who had a background in stockbroking and as a financial consultant, would assist in the areas of finance as well as in mining and energy -- the prime minister's own portfolios. Mr July is replacing Mike Henry, who was late last year made minister of state for information. This falls under the Ministry of Tourism and Information.

MISSION FROM PUERTO RICO DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT

FL012030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 1 Feb (CANA) -- A top level mission from Puerto Rico today began talks with the Jamaica Government aimed at building programmes of economic cooperation between the two Caribbean islands.

The discussions opened following a statement by Prime Minister Edward Seaga that they would be important to the development of relations between the Hispanic and English speaking Caribbean. The 18-member Puerto Rican team is headed by Carlos Quiros, the secretary of state and chairman of the public sector arm of the Puerto Rico/Jamaica cooperation committee.

The Jamaican side is being led by Foreign Minister, Hugh Shearer, [words indistinct] joint committee was established following a trip to San Juan last October by Prime Minister Edward Seaga for talks with Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo.

It has not been announced what areas of cooperation were being discussed, or what the Puerto Ricans have proposed in the working document they have brought to Kingston.

Mr Seaga said that the discussions between Jamaica and Puerto Rico were important for relations in the region, with an "English-speaking Caribbean country extending the arm of friendship to a Spanish-speaking neighbour".

"I don't think we understand fully what can be done at the level of economic cooperation among developing countries," Mr Seaga said. Mr Seaga dismissed those who had written off the "Puerto Rican model of development" as a failure, and said that the island, whose programme is based on incentives to enterprises and its easy access to the U.S. market, had achieved significant success and gained valuable experience.

The Puerto Rican experience can help other Caribbean territories avoid pitfalls and help them reach high levels of achievement, Mr Seaga said. Mr Seaga said too that he hoped Puerto Rico would play a pivotal role in the Caribbean Basin initiative, the U.S.-sponsored programme to assist in the development of Central America and the Caribbean.

ST KITTS

PREMIER SIMMONDS UNHURT IN ATTACK ATTEMPT

PA022232 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2159 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 2 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- A man armed with a machete tried to attack Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds today before the Government House, but the prime minister was not injured the police report. The bearded attacker first seriously injured a policeman and then went after the prime minister, the police added.

The attacker was arrested after being wounded in the leg by another policeman. The police reported that the attacker is a member of the local Rastafarian movement, but did not reveal his motives.

CARICOM MINISTERS URGE LOME AGREEMENT REVIEW

FL011249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St Kitts, 30 Jan (CANA) -- Agriculture ministers from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have decided to ask the CARICOM secretariat in Guyana to review some food-related projects falling under the second Lome trade and aid agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the European Economic Community (EEC). The decision was announced in the final communique issued after the ministers two-day meeting here this week.

The communique also said that the secretariat would be carrying out a study of the role of women in the Caribbean's agricultural sector if adequate funding was available.

Regarding technical assistance, the communique said: The ministers agreed that the CARICOM secretariat shoud conduct a review of Lome two food-related projects in collaboration with appropriate regional organisations. This course of action was taken as a result of the refusal of the European Economic Community (EEC) to fund some of these projects as well as the fact that funding requirements of some of the projects had increased.

BURNHAM VISITS ANTIGUA-BARBUDA FOR CARICOM TALKS

FL031456 Bridgetown CANA in English 1402 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, 3 Feb (CANA) -- Today's visit to Antigua and Barbuda by Guyana's President Forbes Burnham is part of preliminary steps for the convening of a long-delayed Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government conference, Foreign Minister Lester Bird said. The two-day visit will also help to further harmonise the regional integration process, the deputy prime minister said.

Mr Burnham is expected to discuss matters related to the summit when he meets with Prime Minister Vere Bird. Both Antigua and Guyana have expressed an interest in hosting the conference, which would be the first formal one for CARICOM 12 heads since 1975. The summit plans were discussed in Guyana between Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and Guyana's President Forbes Burnham last month.

The Guyana president will be accompanied by a high-powered delegation which will include Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Attorney General and Minister of Justice Mohammed Shahabudeen, Health Minister Doctor Van West Charles and assistant political adviser to the president, Mr Ron Austin.

DEFENSE FORCE CHIEF SHOT; MAN ARRESTED

FL032145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2134 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Feb (CANA) -- Guyana's Defense Force chief of staff, Brigadier Norman McLean, was hospitalised today after being shot during an early morning scuffle with a robber, according to a statement from the force.

It quoted Georgetown hospital sources as saying that the chief of staff, who was wounded in the neck, was expected to make "a complete recovery."

The shooting occurred in the village of Agricola, south of Georgetown, at about 5.30 a.m. The brigadier and two aides tried to apprehend three armed men who were attempting to rob a man on the road. A scuffle started after the brigadier had made an arrest and a gun carried by one of the bandits was discharged, the stated added. The bandits escaped. The police said they had detained a man in connection with the incident. No details were give.

ST VINCENT PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT EARLY IN MARCH

FL032152 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 3 Feb (CANA) -- The state-owned media here reported today that St Vincent's prime minister, Milton Cato, will visit Guyana in early March for talks with President Burnham.

This would be another in the series of meetings between heads of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) governments prior to the proposed summit, expected to be held around the middle of this year.

President Burnham has already met with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams in Georgetown, and is now in Antigua-Barbuda for talks with Prime Minister Vere Bird.

BUSINESSMEN WILLING TO DISCUSS CARICOM MEMBERSHIP

FL031758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1718 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 3 Feb (CANA) -- The Suriname Trade and Industry Association (STIA) has said here it wished to continue discussions with the government and other national groups on the possibility of this country seeking full membership of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).

The STIA made the statement following a preliminary round of talks between its representatives and officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The meeting came in the wake of a visit here last month by CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King, who is based in Georgetown, Guyana.

Dr King spent two days here in discussions with the foreign minister, Harvey Naarendorp. His visit was a follow-up to one made last year by a Suriname Foreign Ministry delegation to Guyana.

Suriname has for years been on the fringe of CARICOM, having been accorded associated status to the 12-country English-speaking regional integration movement, which means only a right to seat observers at some meetings.

The CARICOM member states are Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Barbados, St Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, Antigua, Belize, St Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat.

A statement issued by the business organisation on the meeting with the Foreign Affairs Ministry said that CARICOM membership could be important to the Suriname Government and its rice exports.

The statement noted that at present Guyana is the only CARICOM rice supplier, and if Surinam entered CARICOM it would be possible to cash in on the market. That was only one good reason why Suriname should enter CARICOM, it added.

The statement quoted the president of STIA, Mr Wilfred Liaonarons, a journalist and businessmen, as saying that if Suriname was to compete effectively with other CARICOM countries, production would have to be efficient.

He said that it was a fact of life that Europe was able to compete successfully with other parts of the world because of its high efficiency.

According to the statement, the head of external relations in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Dr Tjon A Hen, felt that Suriname's entry into CARICOM might lead to an overflow of cheap products from the CARICOM countries, which might have harmful effects on Suriname's industrial programme.

He said the economies of many CARICOM countries were stronger than Suriname. Already, he was quoted as saying, Suriname bought 15 percent of its imports from CARICOM countries, whereas Suriname's exports to CARICOM were only 4.0 percent of its total.

The STIA statement said Mr Lionarons took issue with the figures presented by the ministry official, adding that the greater part of Suriname's import from CARICOM was petroleum products.

The statement concluded that STIA was willing to continue the dialogue about Suriname's entry into CARICOM.